

Male-based key to the subfamilies and genera of Malagasy ants (Hymenoptera, Formicidae)

Manoa M. Ramamonjisoa¹, Nicole Rasoamanana¹, Brian L. Fisher²

¹ Madagascar Biodiversity Center, BP 6257, Parc Botanique et Zoologique de Tsimbazaza, Antananarivo, Madagascar

² Entomology, California Academy of Sciences, 55 Music Concourse Drive, San Francisco, CA 94118, USA

Corresponding author: Manoa M. Ramamonjisoa (ramamonjisoamanoa@gmail.com)

Abstract

The males of the family Formicidae of the Malagasy region, including the islands of the southwest Indian Ocean (Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Comoros, and Seychelles) are reviewed. A male-based synopsis of each subfamily and genera are provided. A richly illustrated male-based key to the eight subfamilies and 72 genera for which males are known are provided. The key is specific to the ant genera and species of the Malagasy region. Terminologies for morphology and wing cells are also reviewed. The keys are a product of three decades of collecting across the region. Despite efforts to collect males for all genera, males from five genera (*Brachyponera*, *Chrysapace*, *Dicroaspis*, *Linepithema*, *Ochetellus*) were included in the keys based on males from species collected outside the region, and males from one genus (*Parvaponera*) are unknown globally and not included in the key.

Key words: Formicidae, identification, Malagasy region, male ants, morphology



Academic editor: Matthew Prebus

Received: 8 February 2024

Accepted: 23 July 2024

Published: 27 September 2024

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/F121116A-A0B1-45A9-972F-E7B72DCDA82C>

Citation: Ramamonjisoa MM, Rasoamanana N, Fisher BL (2024) Male-based key to the subfamilies and genera of Malagasy ants (Hymenoptera, Formicidae). ZooKeys 1213: 289–359. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1213.120531>

Copyright: © Manoa M. Ramamonjisoa et al. This is an open access article distributed under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([Attribution 4.0 International – CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).

Introduction

Most identification tools for ants are based on the worker female caste and neglect the male caste. Identifying males is important to understanding the life history, phenology, and reproductive biology of ants. In addition, some collecting methods like Malaise and light traps preferentially trap males and, without tools for their identification, limit the insights these methods can provide into ant community diversity and structure through time and space.

In the Malagasy region (Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Comoros, and Seychelles), there has been a pioneering effort to develop the taxonomic tools to identify male ants to genus: Ponerinae (Yoshimura and Fisher 2007), Amblyoponinae (Yoshimura and Fisher 2012), Dolichoderinae (Yoshimura and Fisher 2011), Proceratiinae (Yoshimura and Fisher 2009), and Myrmicinae tribes (Ramamonjisoa et al. 2023). This body of work has greatly enriched our understanding of the diversity of ants in the region. Borowiec (2016) also provided an identification key for male Dorylinae from the African and Malagasy regions. Here, we update this previous work, provide additional characters and present keys to all genera, including the Myrmicinae for which males

are known. The newly proposed key uses a combination of morphological characters to create a navigational tool to identify the diversity of ant genera in the Malagasy region. The effectiveness of the key is enhanced by the integration of photographic illustrations, which provide a visual portal to the subtle intricacies that distinguish each genera. This study aims to increase the accessibility, accuracy, and applicability of ant genera identification in the Malagasy region.

Materials and methods

Morphological observations were carried out using Leica stereoscopic microscopes (MZ9.5). Digital color montage images were created using a JVC KY-F75 digital camera and Syncroscopy Auto-Montage software (v. 5.0), or a Leica DFC 425 camera in combination with the Leica Application Suite software (v. 3.8). These images are available online through AntWeb.org (2022) and are accessible using the unique specimen identifier code.

Terminology for general morphology follows Bolton (1994) and Boudinot (2013, 2015). The terminology for forewing venation follows Yoshimura and Fisher (2007) and for hindwing venation follows Yoshimura and Fisher (2011). When referring to the presence or absence of veins in the descriptions, a vein is considered present regardless of whether it is tubular, nebulous, or spectral (Mason 1986).

Subfamilies and genera of the Malagasy Region

The specimens used in this study are the product of a long-term effort to document the diversity of ants in the Malagasy region (Fisher 2005; Fisher and Peeters 2019). Males were collected by hand as part of colony series but also in light and Malaise traps. Despite these efforts, representative males have not been collected for all genera in the Malagasy region. Five genera (*Brachyponera*, *Chrysapace*, *Dicroaspis*, *Linepithema*, *Ochetellus*) have males known only from outside the Malagasy region. Males of *Brachyponera* (known from Mauritius), *Dicroapsis* (from Anjouan), *Linepithema* (from Reunion) and *Ochetellus* (from Reunion) are most likely absent because of the limited effort spent targeting these taxa on those islands. It is surprising that males have never been collected in the region for *Chrysapace*, a large Doryline present in northern Madagascar, despite the numerous Malaise and light traps placed throughout the range of the genus. Even more puzzling is the complete global absence of males of *Parvaponera*, as *Parvaponera* queens are regularly collected at black lights (Fig. 1). For a period of seven years, the Madagascar ant team directed efforts to collect males and locate colonies at sites where *Parvaponera* queens were present at lights. At one site, Nosy Faly in NW Madagascar, we located the first ground nest including workers for the genus in Madagascar. We set a series of yellow pan traps and Malaise traps during the period queens were present at black lights (Fig. 2), but no males were collected. Males of the genus remain unknown in Madagascar and globally. *Parvaponera* is the only genus in the Malagasy region absent from the key.



Figure 1. Black light. Photographer Brian Fisher.



Figure 2. Yellow pan and Malaise trap. Photographer Brian Fisher.

Synoptic list of 73 ant genera of the Malagasy Region

For genera absent from Madagascar, the distribution is indicated in parentheses.

* Males unknown for the genus within the Malagasy region but included in keys based on males from outside the region.

+ Males unknown for genus globally and not included in key.

AMBLYOPONINAE Forel, 1893

1. *Adetomyrma* Ward, 1994
2. *Mystrium* Roger, 1862
3. *Prionopelta* Mayr, 1866
4. *Stigmatomma* Roger, 1859
5. *Xymmer* Santschi, 1914

DOLICHODERINAE Forel, 1878

1. *Aptinoma* Fisher, 2009
2. *Linepithema** Mayr, 1866 (Reunion)
3. *Ochetellus** Shattuck, 1992 (Mauritius, Reunion)
4. *Ravavy* Fisher, 2009
5. *Tapinoma* Foerster, 1850
6. *Technomyrmex* Mayr, 1872

DORYLINAE Leach, 1815

1. *Eburopone* Borowiec, 2016
2. *Chrysapace** Crawley, 1924
3. *Lioponera* Mayr, 1879
4. *Lividopone* Bolton & Fisher, 2016
5. *Ooceraea* Roger, 1862
6. *Parasyscia* Emery, 1882
7. *Simopone* Forel, 1891
8. *Tanipone* Bolton & Fisher, 2012

FORMICINAE Latreille, 1809

1. *Anoplolepis* Santschi, 1914 (Seychelles)
2. *Brachymyrmex* Mayr, 1868
3. *Camponotus* Mayr, 1861
4. *Lepisiota* Santschi, 1926
5. *Nylanderia* Emery, 1906
6. *Parapatrechina* Donithorpe, 1947
7. *Paratrechina* Motschoulsky, 1863
8. *Plagiolepis* Mayr, 1861
9. *Tapinolepis* Emery, 1925

MYRMICINAE Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, 1835

1. *Adelomyrmex* Emery, 1897 (Seychelles)
2. *Aphaenogaster* Mayr, 1853
3. *Calyptomyrmex* Emery, 1887 (Comoros)

4. *Cardiocondyla* Emery, 1869
5. *Carebara* Westwood, 1840
6. *Cataulacus* Smith, 1853
7. *Crematogaster* Lund, 1831
8. *Cyphomyrmex* Mayr, 1862 (Reunion)
9. *Dicroaspis** Emery, 1908 (Comoros)
10. *Erromyrmica* Bolton & Fisher, 2016
11. *Eurhopalothrix* Brown & Kempf, 1961 (Comoros)
12. *Eutetramorium* Emery, 1899
13. *Malagidris* Bolton & Fisher, 2014
14. *Melissotarsus* Emery, 1877
15. *Meranoplus* Smith, 1853
16. *Metapone* Forel, 1911
17. *Monomorium* Mayr, 1855
18. *Nesomyrmex* Wheeler, 1910
19. *Pheidole* Westwood, 1839
20. *Pilotrochus* Brown, 1978
21. *Pristomyrmex* Mayr, 1866 (Mauritius)
22. *Royidris* Bolton & Fisher, 2014
23. *Solenopsis* Westwood, 1840
24. *Strumigenys* Smith, 1860
25. *Syllophopsis* Santschi, 1915
26. *Terataner* Emery, 1912
27. *Tetramorium* Mayr, 1855
28. *Trichomyrmex* Mayr, 1865
29. *Vitsika* Bolton & Fisher, 2014
30. *Vollenhovia* Mayr, 1865 (Seychelles)

PONERINAE Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, 1835

1. *Anochetus* Mayr, 1861
2. *Bothroponera* Mayr, 1862
3. *Brachyponera** Emery, 1900 (Mauritius)
4. *Euponera* Forel, 1891
5. *Hypoponera* Santschi, 1938
6. *Leptogenys* Roger, 1861
7. *Mesoponera* Emery, 1900
8. *Odontomachus* Latreille, 1804
9. *Parvaponera*+ Schmidt & Shattuck, 2014
10. *Platythyrea* Roger, 1863
11. *Ponera* Latreille, 1804

PROCERATIINAE Emery, 1895

1. *Discothyrea* Roger, 1863
2. *Probolomyrmex* Mayr, 1901
3. *Proceratium* Roger, 1863

PSEUDOMYRMICINAE Smith, 1952

1. *Tetraponera* Smith, 1852

Male-based key to the subfamilies of the Malagasy Region

- 1
- Two distinct, long, narrow spines present on the posterior portion of abdominal sternum IX (Fig. 3A) or, if absent, then mandibles extremely elongated, distinctly longer than head, and volsella massive, claw-shaped, directed dorsally. Pygostyles absent**Dorylinae**
- Two distinct, long, narrow spines absent on the posterior portion of abdominal sternum IX (Fig. 3B). Mandibles not elongated or distinctly shorter than head. Volsella moderate, not directed dorsally. Pygostyles present or absent**2**

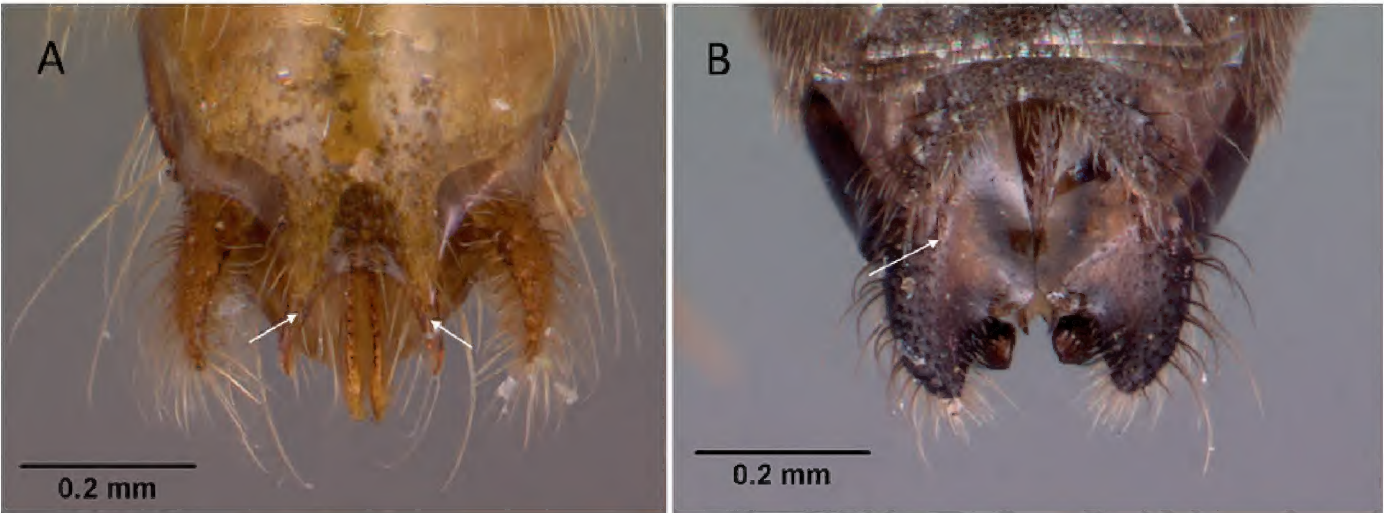


Figure 3. Portion of abdominal sternum IX **A** *Lioponera* sp. ([CASENT0001042](#)) **B** *Technomyrmex* mg08 ([CASENT0049527](#)). Photographer Masashi Yoshimura.

- 2
- Abdominal segment II nearly as large as or **longer than** segment III (post-petiole) in lateral view (Fig. 4A)**3**
- Abdominal segment II much **shorter than** segment III in lateral view (Fig. 4B)**4**

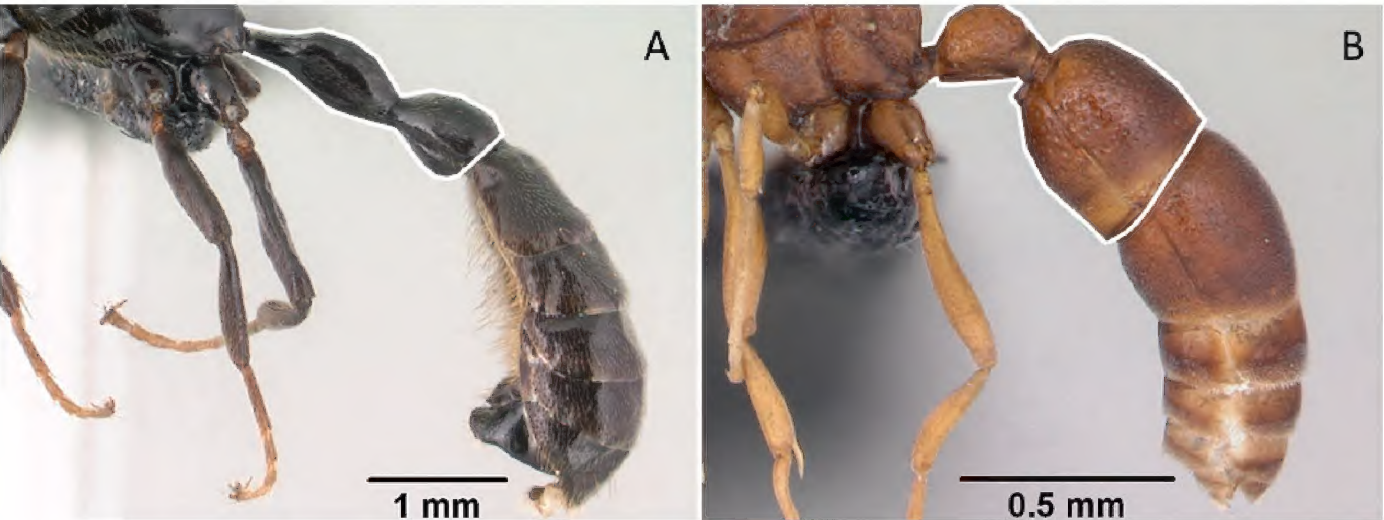


Figure 4. Abdominal segment II and III in lateral view **A** *Tetraponera* longula ([CASENT0138661](#)) **B** *Probolomyrmex* curculiformis ([CASENT0050214](#)). Photographers Dimby Raharinjanahary (**A**), April Nobile (**B**).

- 3
- Ventral apex of meso- and metatibia, when viewed from the front with the femur at right angle to the body, with two spurs consisting of a large pectinate spur and a small simple spur (Fig. 5A)**Pseudomyrmicinae**
- Ventral apex of metatibia, when viewed from the front with the femur at right angle to the body, with single simple spur or absent (Fig. 5B)**Myrmicinae**

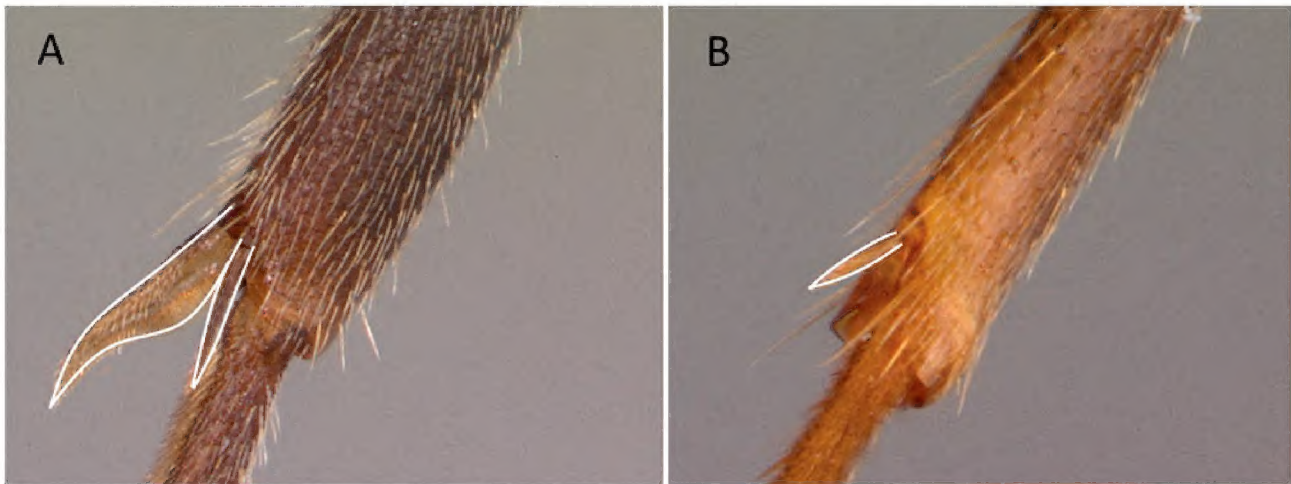


Figure 5. Metatibial spur **A** *Tetraponera* psw094 ([CASENT0053316](#)) **B** *Aphaenogaster* swammerdami ([CASENT0000990](#)). Photographers April Nobile (**A**), Masashi Yoshimura (**B**).

- 4 Metatibia with one or two ventroapical spurs; if only one spur present then cinctus distinct and deep between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV (Fig. 6A)5
- Metatibia always with single ventroapical spur, cinctus always indistinct between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV (Fig. 6B).....7

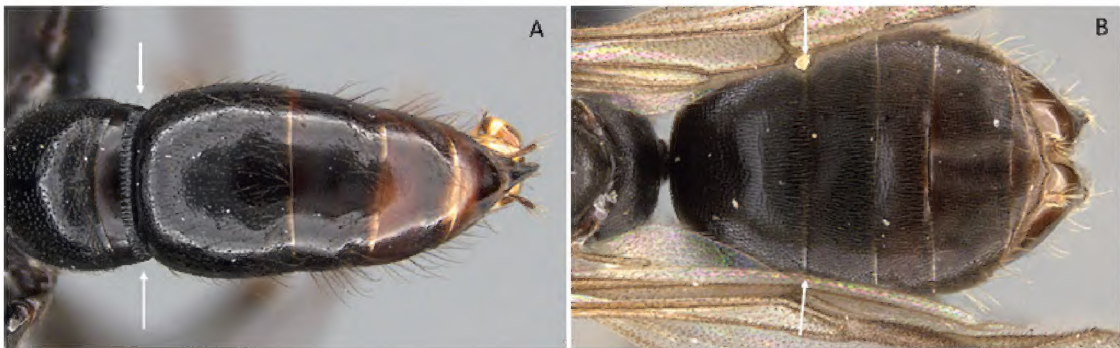


Figure 6. Gaster in dorsal view, cinctus at abdominal segment IV level **A** *Euponera* siko-rae ([CASENT0065480](#)) **B** *Technomyrmex* albipes ([CASENT0055727](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 5 Anal region of hind wing vestigial (Fig. 7A) and with the mesosoma in lateral view, oblique mesopleural furrow reaching pronotum close to pronotal posteroventral margin (Fig. 7C) **Proceratiinae**
- Anal region of hind wing well developed (Fig. 7B); if vestigial, oblique mesopleural furrow always reaching pronotum far from pronotal posteroventral margin, or oblique mesopleural furrow absent (Fig. 7D).....6

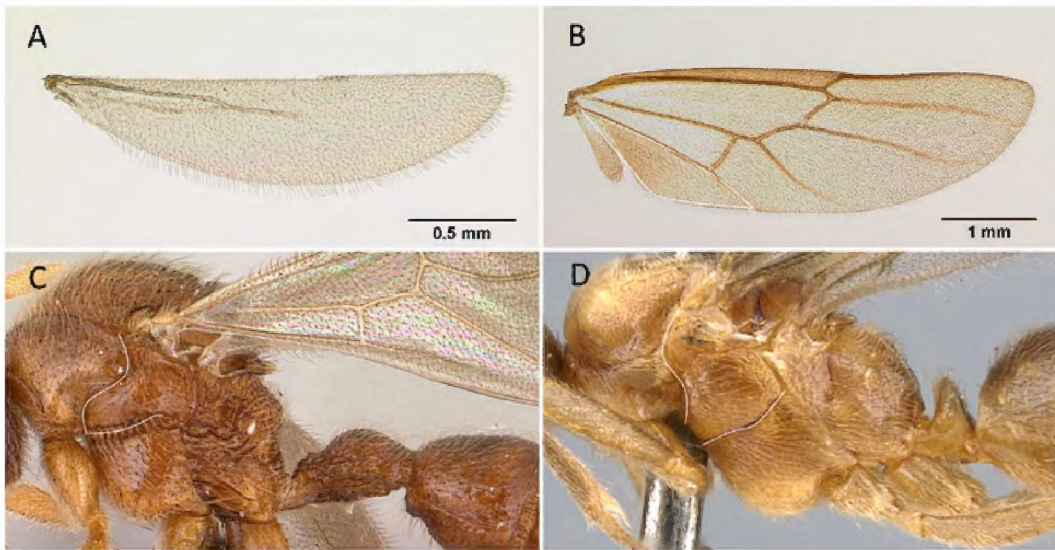
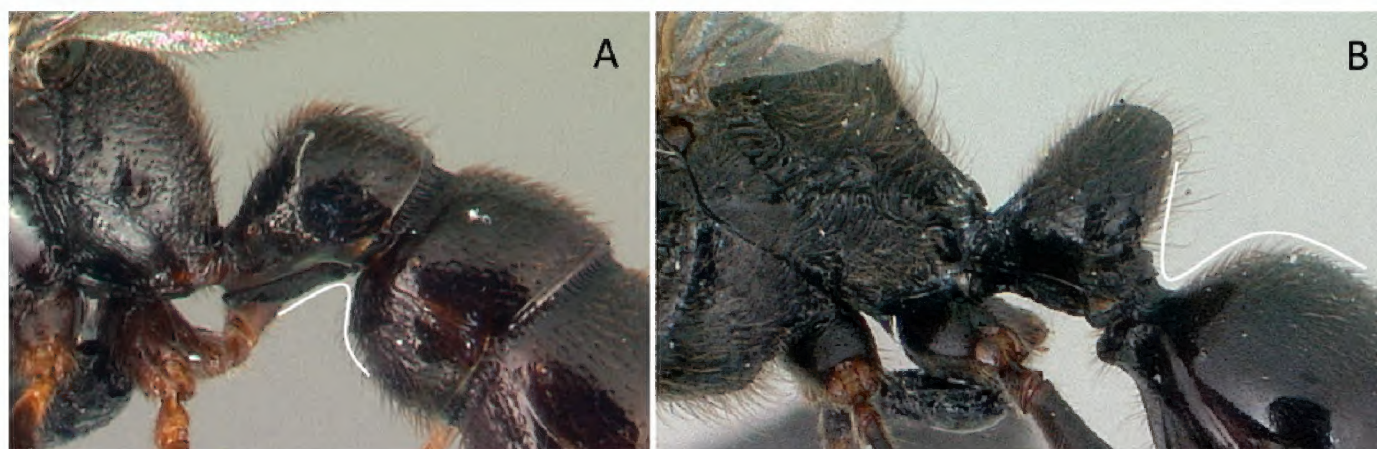
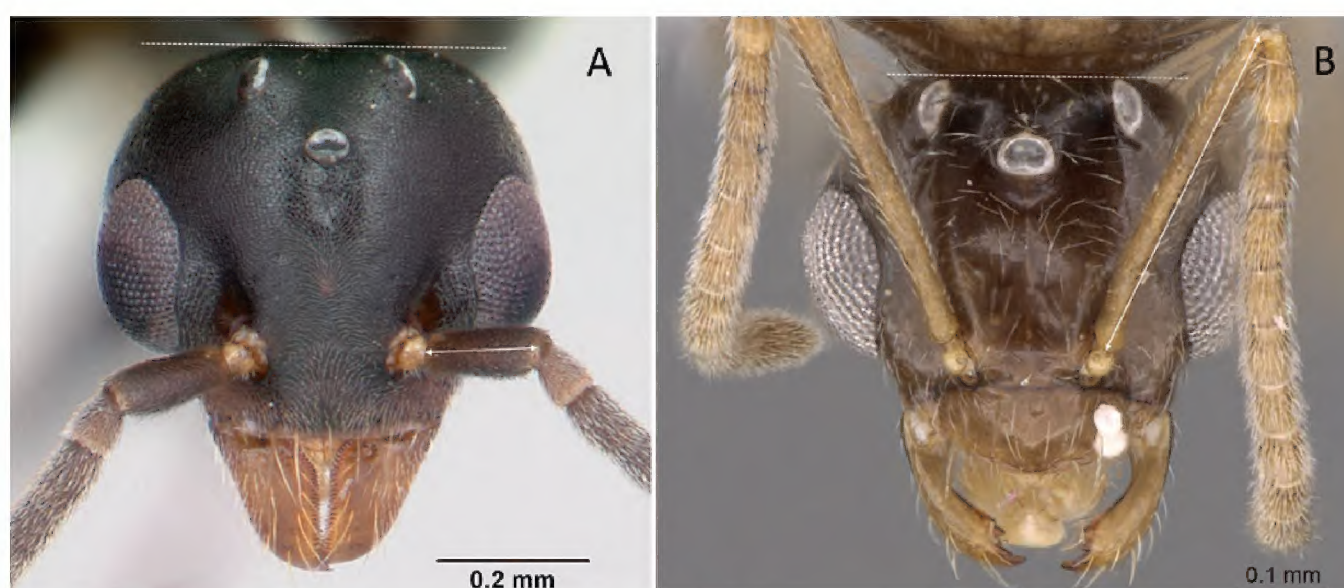


Figure 7. Hindwings of male ants **A** *Discothyrea* mgm01 ([CASENT0083649](#)) **B** *Odontomachus* coquereli ([CASENT0049797](#)). Mesosoma in lateral view, showing oblique mesopleural furrow **C** *Proceratium* dr01 ([CASENT0145100](#)) **D** *Acropyga* goeldii ([CASENT0903184](#)). Photographers Erin Prado (**A, B**), Dimby Raharinjanahary (**C**), Ziv Lieberman (**D**).

- 6 Abdominal segment II broadly and dorsally attached to abdominal segment III; mandible long, falcate, curved inward and closed (Fig. 8A) **Amblyoponinae**
- Abdominal segment II narrowly and ventrally attached to abdominal segment III; mandible short, linear, subtriangular to triangular (Fig. 8B)..... **Ponerinae**



- 7 With head in full-face view, scape short, not reaching posterior margin of head (Fig. 9A) **Dolichoderinae**
 – With head in full-face view, scape long, distinctly **exceeding posterior** margin of head (Fig. 9B) **Formicinae**



AMBLYOPONINAE Forel, 1893

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Amblyoponinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 13 segments.
- Scape not reaching posterior margin of head.
- Mesopleural oblique furrow usually vestigial, and when present, reaching pronotum far from pronotal posteroventral margin.

- Abdominal segment II broadly and dorsally attached to abdominal segment III.
- Abdominal segment II much smaller than segment III in lateral view.
- Protibia with one spur.
- Metatibia with one or two spurs.

Remarks. Our key includes five Amblyoponinae genera recorded from the Malagasy region. Key modified from Yoshimura and Fisher (2012).

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Amblyoponinae

- 1 A single tibial spur present on metatibia (Fig. 10A). Mandible with apical and pre-apical teeth. Pterostigma reduced in size.....**Prionopelta**
- Two tibial spurs present on metatibia (Fig. 10B). Mandible with a single apical tooth. Pterostigma well developed**2**

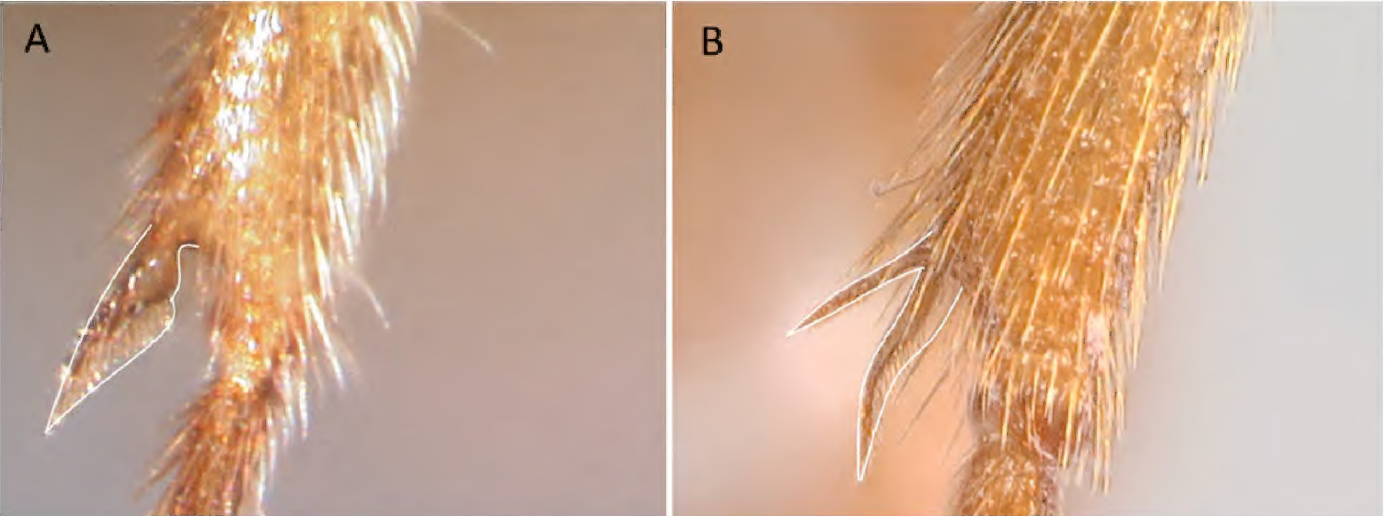


Figure 10. Tibial spur on metatibia **A** *Prionopelta subtilis* (CASENT0049809) **B** *Mystridium mirror* (CASENT0492154). Photographer Masashi Yoshimura.

- 2 Constriction between abdominal segment II and abdominal segment III indistinct in dorsal view. Cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV indistinct. On forewing, radial sector vein fails to reach costal margin and is disconnected from radius vein (Fig. 11A)**Adetomyrma**
- Constriction between abdominal segment II and abdominal segment III distinct in dorsal view. Cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV distinct and deep. On forewing, radial sector vein reaches costal margin and is connected with radius vein (Fig. 11B)**3**

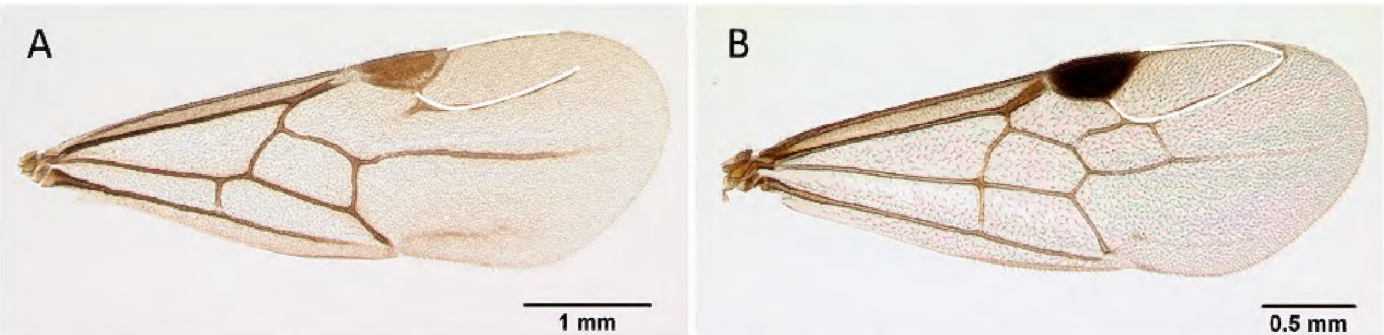


Figure 11. Venation of forewing **A** *Adetomyrma caputleae* (CASENT0218013) **B** *Stigmatomma mg01* (CASENT0083104). Photographer Masashi Yoshimura.

- 3 Pygostyles present (Fig. 12A) **Stigmatomma**
 – Pygostyles absent (Fig. 12B)..... **4**



Figure 12. Posterior portion of abdomen in posterolateral view **A** *Stigmatomma* mgm01 ([CASENT0007139](#)) **B** *Xymmer* drm01 ([CASENT0135825](#)). Photographers April Nobile (**A**), Dimby Raharinjanahary (**B**).

- 4 Anterior margin of clypeus with tooth-like projections. Radial sector vein on forewing fully complete (Fig. 13A). Radius vein on hindwing present....
 **Mystrium**
 – Anterior margin of clypeus without tooth-like projections. Radial sector vein on forewing wholly or partially absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs (Fig. 13B). Radius vein on hindwing absent **Xymmer**

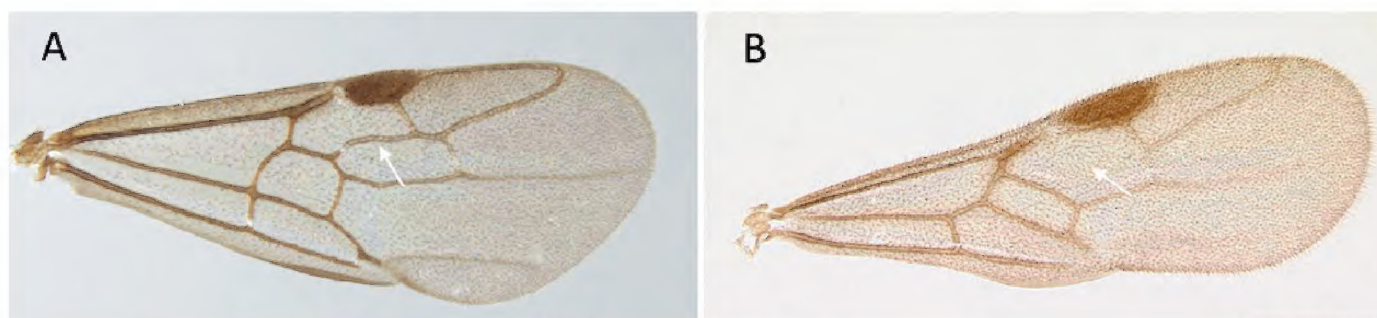


Figure 13. Venation of forewing **A** *Mystrium* barrybressleri ([CASENT0078803](#)) **B** *Xymmer* mgm04 ([CASENT0113147](#)). Photographer Masashi Yoshimura.

***Adetomyrma* Ward, 1994**

Antenna with 13 segments. Frontal carinae absent. Anterior margin of clypeus with tooth-like projections. Mandible falcate with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 3,3/2,3/2,2. Notauli absent for some species or distinct in *Adetomyrma goblin*. Mesepimeron with or without epimeral lobe. Protibia with one spur. Mesotibia with two spurs. Metatibia with two spurs. In dorsal view, cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV indistinct. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) between M+Rs and 2r-rs wholly or partially absent and fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. The cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus vein. Media (M) fused with radial sector vein to form Rs+M. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. The median vein, proximally fused with cubital vein (M+Cu), following separation continuing as a free abscissa (M). M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Mystrium* Roger, 1862**

Antenna with 13 segments. Frontal carinae present. Anterior margin of clypeus with tooth-like projections. Mandible falcate with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 4,3. Notauli absent for some but distinct in *Mystrium rogeri*, *M. oberthueri*, *M. mysticum*, and *M. mirror*. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Protibia with one spur. Mesotibia with single or two spurs. Metatibia with two spurs. In dorsal view, cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV distinct and deep. Pygostyles absent. On forewing; pterostigma well developed; costal vein (C) present, cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully present. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a position variable located in line or proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present and after 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m present. The median vein (M), proximally fused with cubital vein (M+Cu), following separation continuing as a free abscissa (M) and joint apical to 1rs-m. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Prionopelta* Mayr, 1866**

Antenna with 13 segments. Frontal carinae present. Anterior margin of clypeus with tooth-like projections. Mandible falcate with two sharp apical teeth. Palpal formula 2,2. Notauli present. Mesepimeron without epimeral lobe. Pro-, meso-, and metatibia with one spur. In dorsal view, cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV distinct and deep. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein distal to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present and after 2rs-m at least partially present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present but absent in one species. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m present. The median vein (M), proximally fused with cubital vein (M+Cu), following separation continuing as a free abscissa (M) and joint apical to 1rs-m. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Stigmatomma* Roger, 1859**

Antenna with 13 segments. Frontal carinae absent. Anterior margin of clypeus with tooth-like projections. Mandible falcate with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 4,3/4,2/3,2. Notauli present. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Protibia with one spur. Mesotibia with one or two spurs. Metatibia with two spurs. In dorsal view, cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV distinct and deep. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully present. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m

present. Cross-vein cu-a located in line or proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present and after 2rs-m at least partially present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present or absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m present. The median vein (M), proximally fused with cubital vein (M+Cu), following separation continuing as a free abscissa (M) and joint apical to 1rs-m. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Xymmer Santschi, 1914

Antenna with 13 segments. Frontal carinae absent. Anterior margin of clypeus straight, without tooth-like projections. Mandible falcate with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 3,3 /3,2/4,3. Notauli present. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Protibia with one spur. Mesotibia with one or without spur. Metatibia with two spurs. In dorsal view, cinctus between abdominal segment III and abdominal segment IV distinct and deep. Pygostyles absent. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present and after 2rs-m at least partially present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. The median vein (M), proximally fused with cubital vein (M+Cu). Media (M) absent and not fused apical to 1rs-m. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

DOLICHODERINAE Forel, 1878

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Dolichoderinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 12 to 13 segments.
- Scape short, not reaching the posterior margin of head.
- Mesopleural oblique furrow reaching pronotum far away from pronotal posteroventral margin.
- Notauli absent.
- Scuto-scutellar suture simple.
- Single, well-developed spur presents on pro-, meso-, and metatibia.
- Abdominal segment II much smaller than segment III in lateral view.
- Abdominal segment II narrowly or broadly attached to abdominal segment III.
- No constriction present between abdominal segments III and IV.
- Jugal lobe absent.
- Pygostyles present.
- Wing venation: Venation on forewing varies. Radius vein (R), Sc+R+Rs, Radial sector vein (Rs), cubitus (Cu), anal (A), 2r-rs, and cu-a present in all genera. Media (M) present between Rs+M and 2rs-m. 2rs-m present or continuous with media. On hindwing, R+Rs and anal present. Radius vein and media apical to rs-m absent. M+Cu, cubitus, 1rs-m, and cu-a variable. Clavus moderate in size, and jugum absent.

Remarks. Our key includes six genera of Dolichoderinae recorded from the Malagasy region. Key modified from Yoshimura and Fisher (2011). It is crucial to acknowledge that although male specimens of *Ochetellus glaber* have yet to be collected in the Malagasy region, they have been incorporated into this key based on morphological traits observed in *O. glaber* collected from Japan. Notably, the genus *Linepithema*, with its species *L. humile*, has been recently reported in the Malagasy region (Reunion: Nève de Mévergnies et al. 2024), and has been incorporated into this key based on morphological traits observed in specimens collected in California, USA.

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Dolichoderinae

- 1 Masticatory margin of mandible with many serrate denticles (Fig. 14A)2
- Masticatory margin of mandible with one to several large teeth (Fig. 14B)... 5

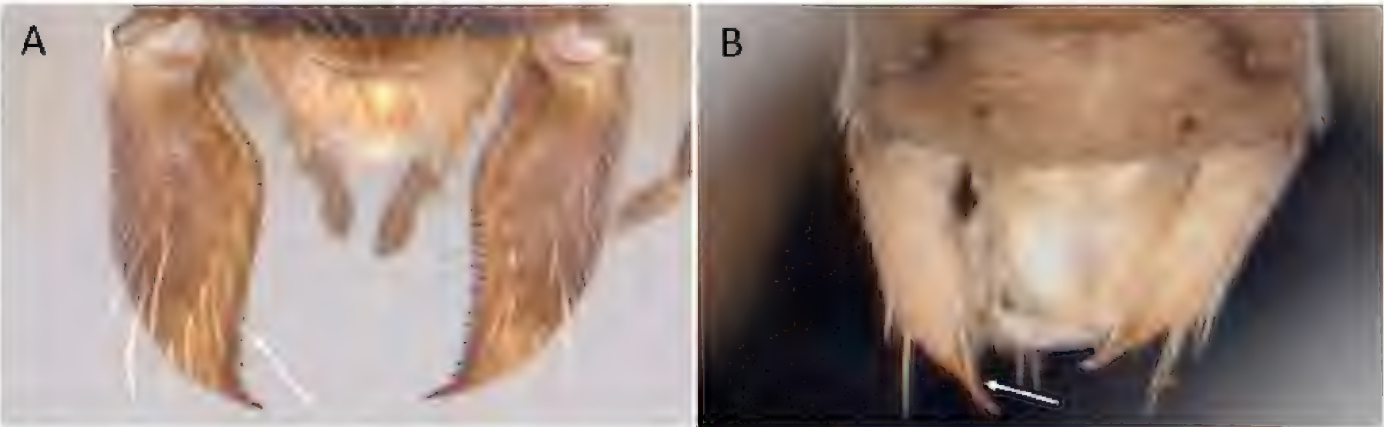


Figure 14. Mandible in full-face view **A** *Technomyrmex difficilis* (CASENT0049968) **B** *Ravavy miafina* (CASENT0474633). Photographer April Nobile.

- 2 On hindwing, M+Cu absent. In ventral view, telomere greatly expanded me-
sally, forming a distinct and more or less flat ventral face (Fig. 15A) **Technomyrmex**
- On hindwing, M+Cu present. In ventral view, telomere narrow, without a
distinct ventral face (Fig. 15B)3

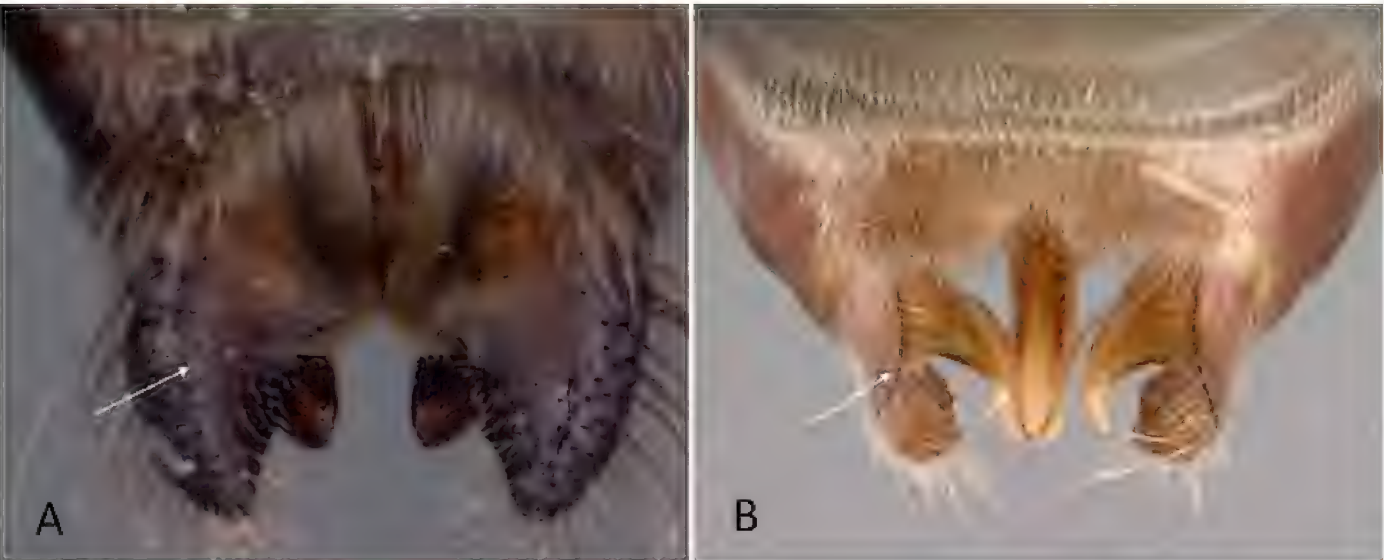


Figure 15. Telomere **A** *Technomyrmex* mg08 (CASENT0049527) **B** *Tapinoma* mg10 (CASENT0115650). Photographers Masashi Yoshimura (A), Erin Prado (B).

- 3 With head in full-face view, scape long, reaching lower edge of lateral ocel-
li (Fig. 16A)..... **Tapinoma**
- With head in full-face view, scape short, not reaching lower edge of lateral
ocelli (Fig. 16B).....4

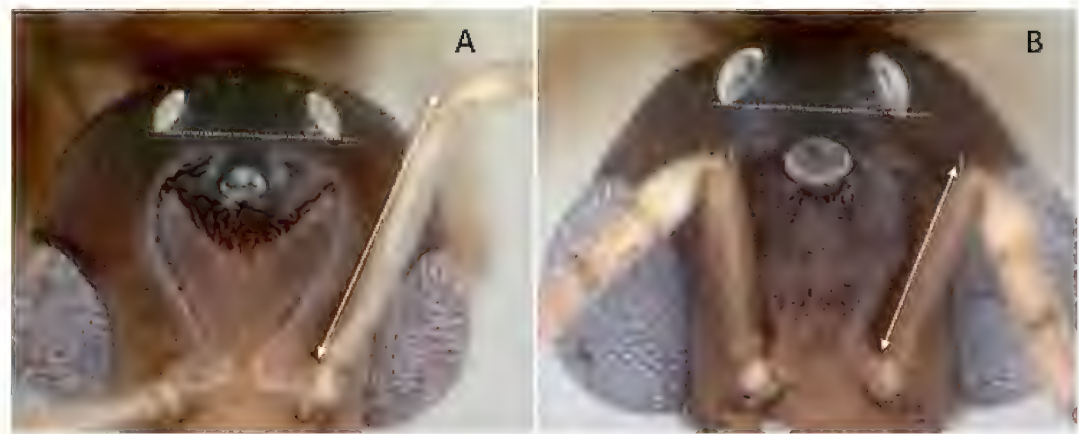


Figure 16. Head in full-face view showing the comparison of scape length **A** *Tapinoma* mg12 ([CASENT0115678](#)) **B** *Aptinoma mangabe* ([CASENT0173594](#)). Photographer April Nobile.

- 4 With head in full-face view, second funicular segment shorter than scape and first funicular segment more cylindrical (Fig. 17A)***Linepithema* (Reunion)**
- With head in full-face view, second funicular segment longer than scape and first funicular segment conical (Fig. 17B)***Aptinoma***

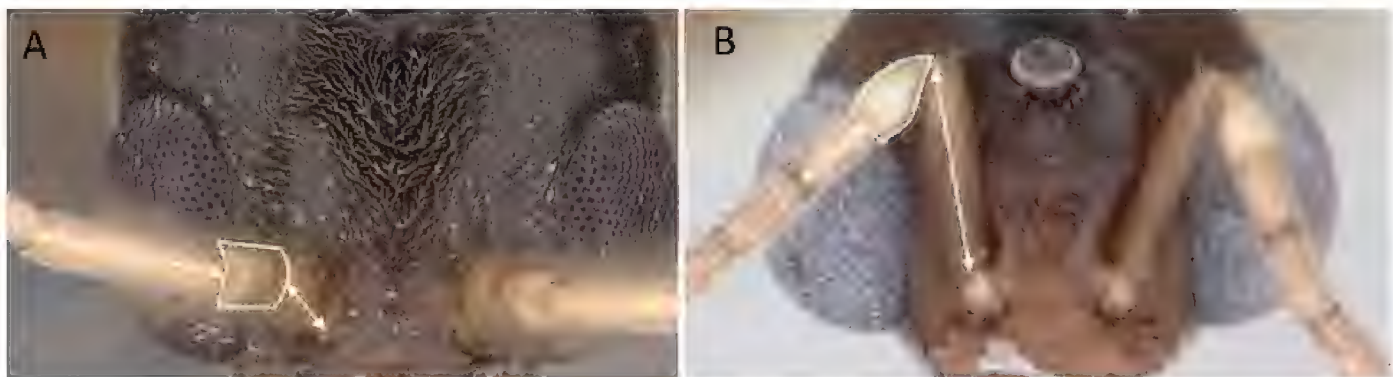


Figure 17. Head in full-face view, showing proportion of second funicular segment in relation to scape and form of first funicular segment **A** *Linepithema humile* ([CASENT0724858](#)) **B** *Aptinoma mangabe* ([CASENT0173594](#)) Photographers Wade Lee (A), April Nobile (B).

- 5 Mandible broadly spatulate, with a single, long, acute tooth on distal apex (Fig. 18A). Abdominal segment II narrowly attached to abdominal segment III***Ravavy***
- Mandible triangular, with several stout teeth on distal apex (Fig. 18B). Abdominal segment II broadly attached to abdominal segment III***Ochetellus* (Mauritius, Reunion)**

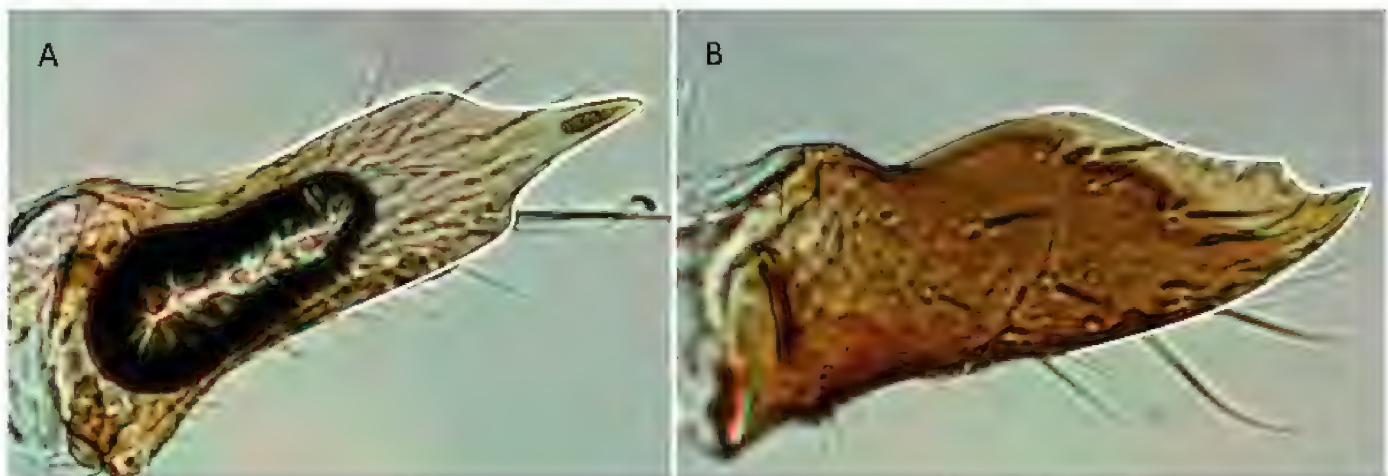


Figure 18. Mandible **A** *Ravavy mifina* ([CASENT0179530](#)) **B** *Ochetellus glaber* ([CASENT0179489](#)). Photographer Masashi Yoshimura.

***Aptinoma* Fisher, 2009**

Antenna with 13 segments, scape shorter than 2+3 funicular segments, first funicular segment conical, second funicular segment straight. Medial hypostoma present. Mandible triangular, masticatory margin with serrate denticles. Palpal formula 6,3. Propodeal spiracle oval. Abdominal segment II not unusually expanded, narrowly attached to abdominal segment III. Abdominal segment III with a groove or indentation on anterior face. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed; costal vein (C) and cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) partially absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs and reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected to radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Linepithema* Mayr, 1866**

Antenna with 13 segments, scape shorter than second funicular segment, first funicular segment cylindrical, second funicular segment straight, last eight flagellar segments shorter. Mandible triangular, masticatory margin with serrate denticles. Basal margin of mandible smooth. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II squamiform and abdominal segment II narrowly attached to abdominal segment III. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed; costal vein (C) and cross vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present between M+Rs and 2r-rs and reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Media before junction of radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, radial sector vein (Rs) present, 1rs-m+M present, M+Cu present, free section of cubitus Cu present.

***Ochetellus* Shattuck, 1992**

Antenna with 12 segments. Scape shorter than 2+4 funicular segments. First funicular segment barrel-shaped. Second funicular segment straight. Medial hypostoma present. Mandible triangular, basal margin of mandible without denticles and smooth, and masticatory margin with several stout teeth and minute denticles (Yoshimura and Fisher 2011). Palpal formula 6,4. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II expanded laterally and widened dorsally, broadly attached to abdominal segment III. Abdominal segment III without a groove. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) and 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) between M+Rs and 2r-rs complete and reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely absent. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu usually present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Ravavy Fisher, 2009

Antenna with 13 segments (Fisher 2009). Scape shorter than 2+5 funicular segments. First funicular segment conical. Second funicular segment bent laterally. Medial hypostoma absent. Mandible broadly spatulate, edentate. Palpal formula 6,3. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II not unusually expanded and narrowly attached to abdominal segment III. Abdominal segment III with a groove or indentation on anterior face. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs and reaches costal margin (Fisher 2009; Yoshimura and Fisher 2011). Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media before junction with Rs present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Tapinoma Foerster, 1850

Antenna with 13 segments. Scape longer than 2+3 funicular segments but not exceeding posterior margin of head. First funicular segment conical. Second funicular segment straight. Medial hypostoma present. Mandible triangular, masticatory margin with or without serrate teeth. Palpal formula usually 6,4 but sometimes 6,3. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II not unusually expanded and narrowly attached to abdominal segment III. Abdominal segment III with a groove or indentation on anterior face. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely absent. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Technomyrmex Mayr, 1872

Antenna with 13 segments. Scape shorter than 2+5 funicular segments. First funicular segment conical. Second funicular segment straight. Medial hypostoma present. Mandible triangular, masticatory margin of mandible wholly covered with serrate denticles. Palpal formula 6,4. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II not unusually expanded and narrowly attached to abdominal segment III. Abdominal segment III with a groove or indentation on anterior face. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to

M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m at least partially present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent.

DORYLINAE Leach, 1815

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Dorylinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 11–13 segments.
- Scape not reaching posterior margin of head.
- Scuto-scutellar suture usually longitudinally sculptured.
- Abdominal segment II attached to abdominal segment III ventrally.
- Abdominal segment II much smaller than segment III in lateral view.
- Two distinct, long, narrow spines present on the posterior portion of abdominal sternum IX.
- Pygostyles absent.
- Protibia with one spur.
- Girdling constriction between pre- and post-sclerites of abdominal segments V and VI absent.

Remarks. Our key includes eight Dorylinae genera recorded from the Malagasy region. Key modified from Borowiec (2016). It is important to note that while the males of *Chrysapace* are currently unknown in the Malagasy region, they have been included in this key based on examination of SE Asian specimens.

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Dorylinae

- 1 Antenna with 11 segments **Ooceraea**
- Antenna with 12 to 13 segments **2**
- 2 Maxillary palps very long and reaching occipital foramen, 6-segmented and visible in mounted specimens (Fig. 19A) **Tanipone**
- Maxillary palps short, never reaching occipital foramen, usually not visible without dissection and often with fewer than six segments (Fig. 19B) **3**

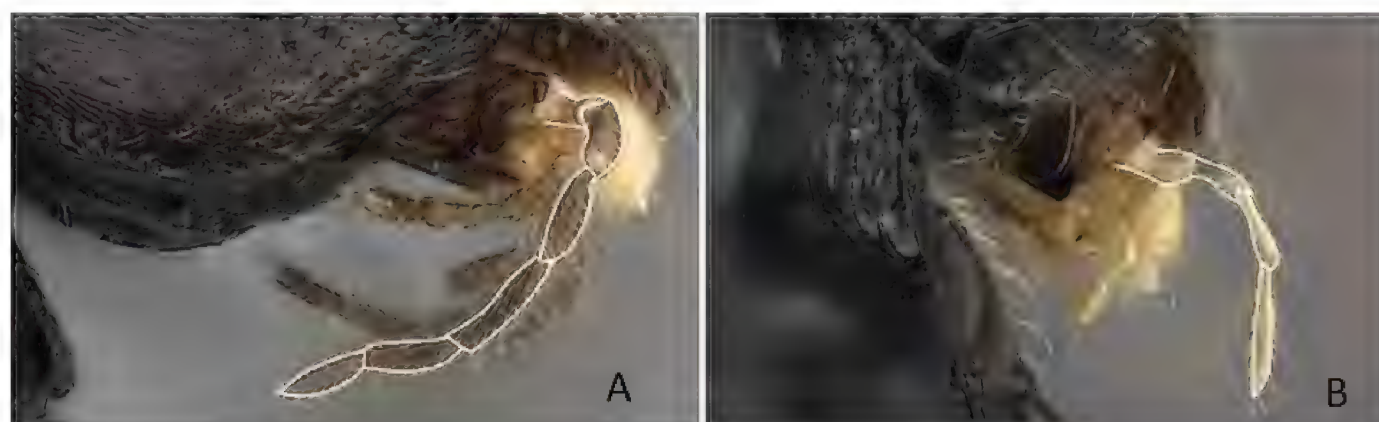


Figure 19. Maxillary palps **A** *Tanipone zona* (CASENT0168822) **B** *Lividopone mg10* (CASENT0027622). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 3 Cross vein 2rs-m present complete in forewing (Fig. 20A). Mesotibiae with two tibial spurs **Chrysapace**
- Cross vein 2rs-m absent or at most stub-like in forewing (Fig. 20B). Mesotibiae with or without one tibial spur.....4

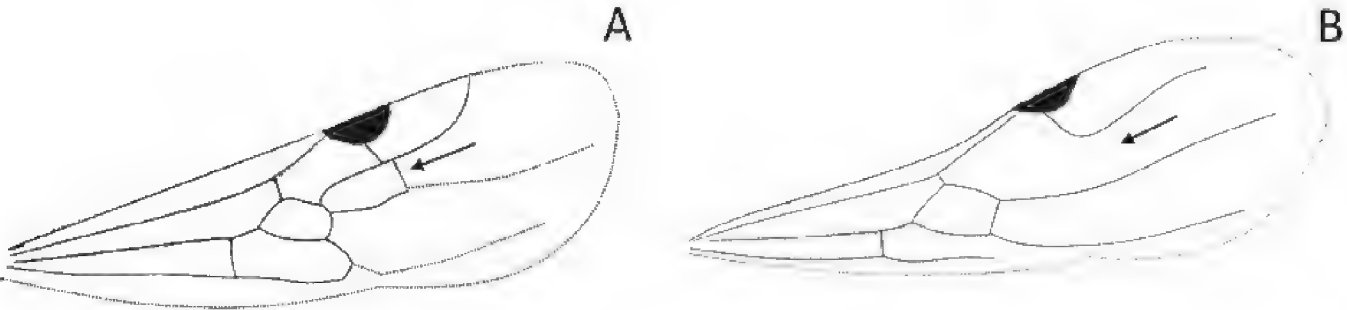


Figure 20. Forewing showing cross vein 2rs-m **A** *Chrysapace sauteri* ([CASENT0179567](#)) **B** *Eburopone dr03* ([CASENT0138666](#)).

- 4 Antenna with 12 segments. Mesotibiae without spurs (Fig. 21A)... **Simopone**
- Antenna with 13 segments. Mesotibiae with a single spur, which may be simple and inconspicuous (Fig. 21B).....5

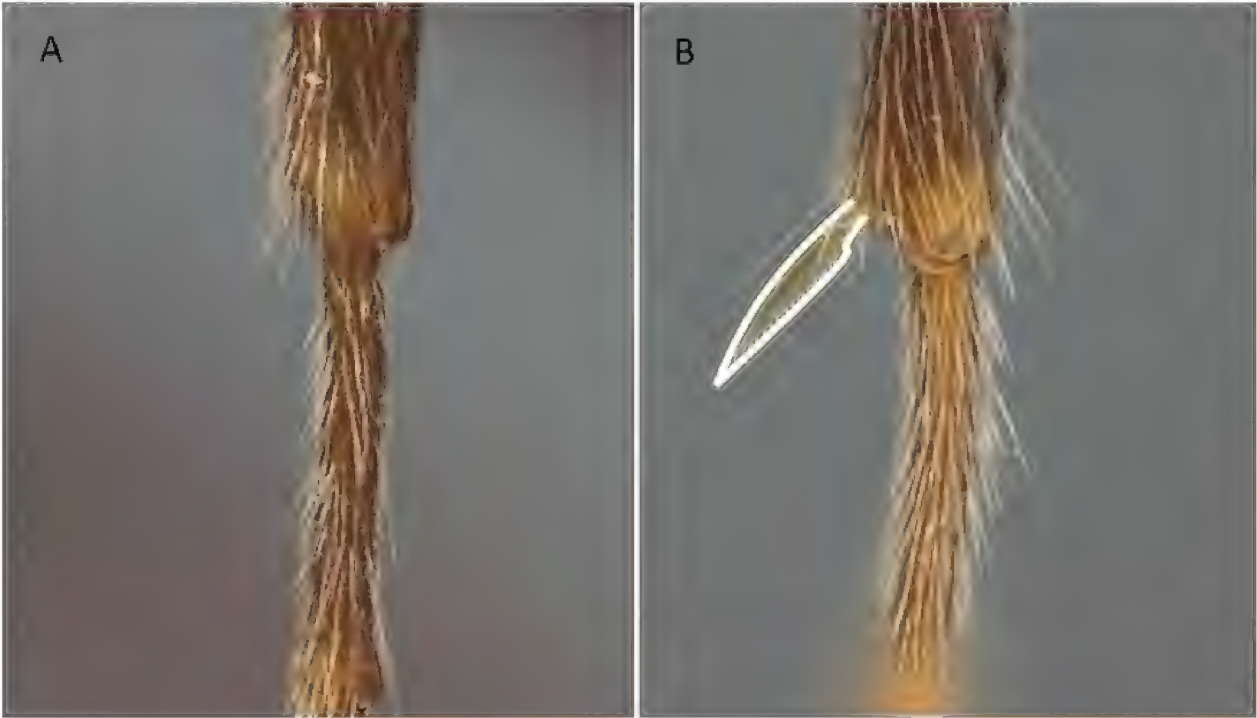


Figure 21. Tibial spurs on mesotibia **A** *Simopone silens* ([CASENT0740895](#)) **B** *Lividopone mg10* ([CASENT0496142](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 5 Costal vein (C) present in forewing (Fig. 22A).....6
- Costal vein (C) absent in forewing (Fig. 22B).....7

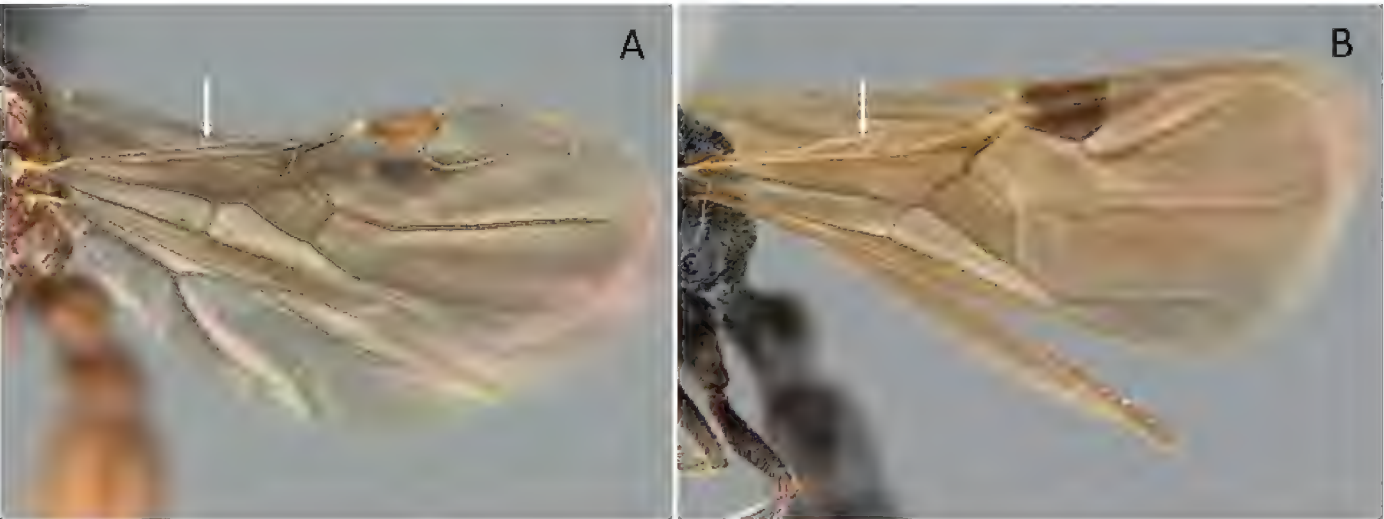


Figure 22. Forewing in lateral view showing costal vein (C) **A** *Eburopone dr03* ([CASENT0138666](#)) **B** *Lioponera mg06* ([CASENT0138558](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 6 Helcium circumference large and in profile dorsal surface of helcium arises from immediately below anterior dorsal angle of abdominal segment III (Fig. 23A). On forewing, radius vein (R) past pterostigma absent ***Lividopone***
- Helcium circumference small and in profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III (Fig. 23B). On forewing, radius vein (R) past pterostigma present..... ***Eburopone***

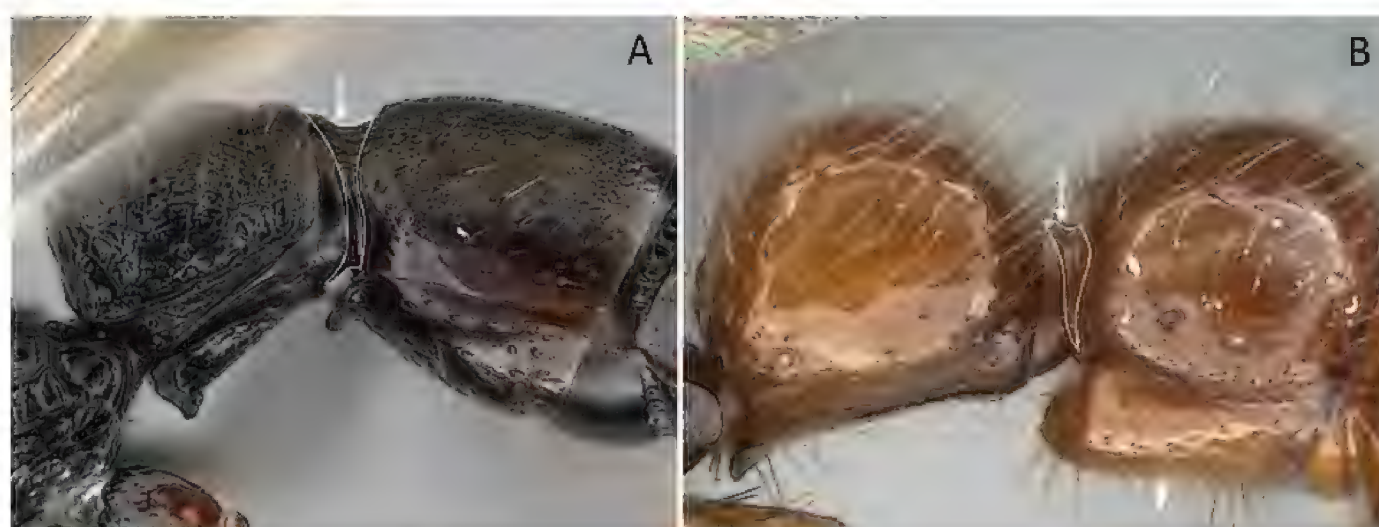


Figure 23. Abdominal segment II and III in lateral view showing helcium circumference **A** *Lividopone* dr02 ([CASENT0135633](#)) **B** *Eburopone* dr03 ([CASENT0138666](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 7 On forewing, radial sector vein partially absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs and not reaching costal margin; radius vein (R) absent on costal margin (Fig. 24A). Parafrontal ridges absent..... ***Lioponera***
- On forewing, complete and not reaching costal margin; radius vein (R) absent on costal margin (Fig. 24B). Parafrontal ridges present ***Parasyscia***

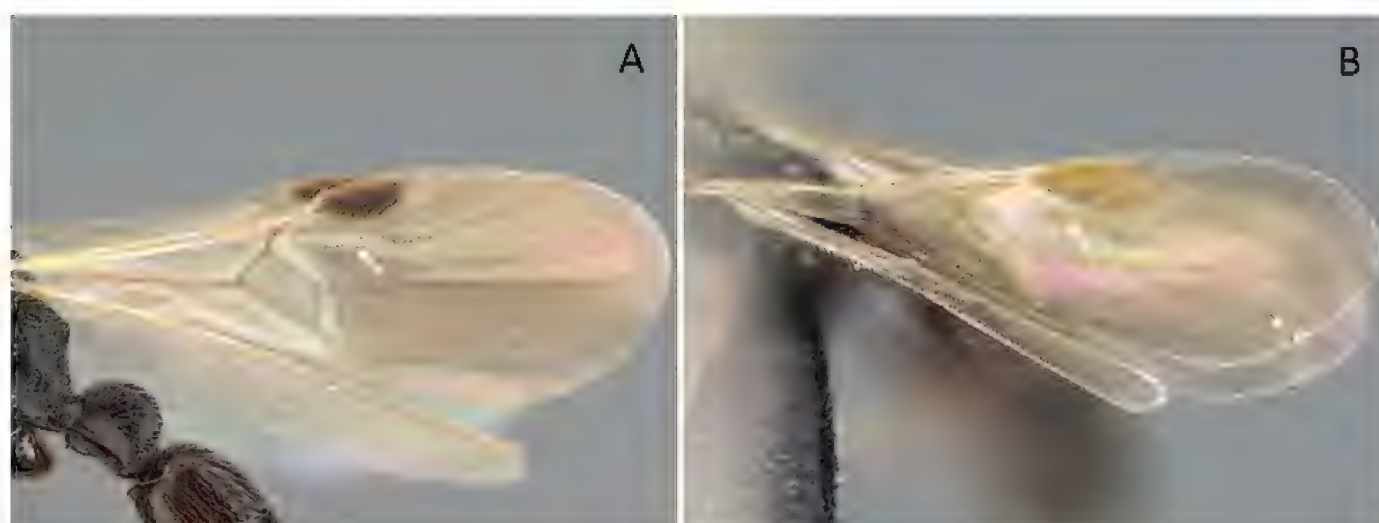


Figure 24. Forewing showing Rs vein **A** *Lioponera* dr02 ([CASENT0144823](#)) **B** *Parasyscia imerinensis* ([CASENT0117837](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

***Chrysapace* Crawley, 1924**

Antenna with 13 segments. Clypeus without cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges present. Torulo-posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps unknown. Labial palps unknown. Mandibles triangular, masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head without lamella or ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen unknown. Pronotal flange separated from collar by distinct ridge. Notauli present. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron

present. Propodeal declivity with distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening present. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally marginate, dorsolaterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III. Prora forming a V-shaped protrusion. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia with two pectinate spurs. Metatibia with two pectinate spurs. Metatibial gland absent. Hind pretarsal claws with a tooth. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) present. Radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully present between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present and connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present (Borowiec 2016). Media (M) present, reaches wing margin. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Vein Sc+R present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present, not reaching wing margin. Cross-vein 1rs-m fused with M. Vein M+Cu present. Abscissa M present. Cross-vein cu-a present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Eburopone* Borowiec, 2016**

Antenna with 13 segments. Clypeus with or without cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges absent. Torulo-posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps 3- or 4-segmented. Labial palps 2- or 3-segmented. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin with teeth or falcate. Ventrolateral margins of head without lamella or ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen ventrally absent or present. Pronotal flange not separated from collar by distinct ridge. Notauli present at least anteriorly, very rarely absent. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron absent or present. Propodeal declivity reduced, without distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening absent. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally immarginate or marginate, dorsolaterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle immarginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III. Prora simple, not delimited by carina. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland present as oval patch of whitish cuticle. Hind pretarsal claws simple. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) present. Radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present, forming base of “free stigma vein.” Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) reaches wing margin or not, rarely entirely absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present or rarely absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) present, extending past Sc+R but not reaching distal wing margin. Vein Sc+R absent or present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent or present, not reaching wing margin. Cross-vein 1rs-m fused with M or absent. Vein M+Cu absent or present. Abscissa M absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent or present. Free section of cubitus absent or present.

***Lioponera* Mayr, 1879**

Antenna with 13 segments. Clypeus with cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges absent. Torulo-posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps 3-segmented. Labial palps 2-segmented. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head with or without cuticular ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen ventrally absent. Pronotal flange not separated from collar by distinct ridge. Notauli absent or present. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron present. Propodeal declivity with distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening present. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally immarginate or marginate, dorsolaterally marginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III. Prora forming a simple U-shaped margin or protrusion. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland absent. Hind pretarsal claws simple. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs most often present and forming base of “free stigma vein.” Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. Cross-vein 1m-cu present or more rarely absent. Cross-vein cu-a located close to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Vein Sc+R present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent or present, not reaching wing margin. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent or present, approx. as long as M. Vein M+Cu absent or present. Abscissa M absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent or present. Free section of cubitus absent or present.

***Lividopone* Bolton & Fisher, 2016**

Antenna with 13 segments. Clypeus with cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges present. Torulo-posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps unknown. Labial palps unknown. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head with cuticular ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen unknown. Pronotal flange separated from collar by distinct ridge. Notauli present. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron present. Propodeal declivity with distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening absent. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally marginate, dorso-laterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises from immediately below anterior dorsal angle of abdominal segment III prora forming a U-shaped protrusion. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland absent. Hind pretarsal claws simple. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully present between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs absent or

present, forming base of “free stigma vein.” Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) absent or a stub. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent or present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Vein Sc+R absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent or stub present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent or present, approx. as long as M. Vein M+Cu absent or present. Abscissa M absent or present. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Free section of cubitus absent or present.

***Ooceraea* Roger, 1862**

Antenna with 11 segments. Clypeus with cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges absent. Torulo-posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps 5-segmented. Labial palps 3-segmented. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head without lamella or ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen ventrally absent. Pronotal flange not separated from collar by distinct ridge, occasionally ridge marked on sides. Notauli present. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron present. Propodeal declivity reduced, with or without distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening absent. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally immarginate, dorsolaterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate, inconspicuously in small species. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III prora forming a simple U-shaped margin or a U-shaped margin with median ridge. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland present as oval patch of whitish cuticle. Hind pretarsal claws simple. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) present or absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present, forming base of “free stigma vein.” Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent or present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent or present, extending past Sc+R but not reaching distal wing margin. Vein Sc+R absent, Vein Sc+R present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent or present, not reaching wing margin. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Vein M+Cu absent or present. Abscissa M absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent or present. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Parasyscia* Emery, 1882**

Antenna with 13 segments. Clypeus with cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges present. Torulo- posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps 2-segmented. Labial palps 2-segmented. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head without lamella or ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen ventrally absent. Pronotal flange separated from collar by distinct ridge mostly on sides or not separated. Notauli absent or present. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron present. Propodeal declivity reduced, with or without distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening absent.

Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally immarginate or marginate, dorsolaterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III. Prora forming a U-shaped margin with median ridge. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland absent. Hind pretarsal claws simple. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) partially absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present and connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent or present. Cross-vein cu-a located close to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Vein Sc+R absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present, not reaching wing margin. Cross-vein 1rs-m present, approx. as long as M. Vein M+Cu present. Abscissa M absent or present. Cross-vein cu-a present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Simopone* Forel, 1891**

Antenna with 12 segments. Clypeus without cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges present. Torulo- posttorular complex horizontal. Maxillary palps 5- or 6-segmented. Labial palps 3- or 4-segmented. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head without lamella or ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen ventrally absent. Pronotal flange separated from collar by distinct ridge. Notauli present. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron absent. Propodeal declivity with distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening absent. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally marginate, dorsolaterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III. Prora forming a U-shaped protrusion. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia without spurs. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland absent. Hind pretarsal claws with a tooth. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully present between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present and connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) reaches to wing margin. Cross-vein 1m-cu present or absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Vein Sc+R present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present, approx. as long as M, never tubular. Vein M+Cu present. Abscissa M present. Cross-vein cu-a present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Tanipone* Bolton & Fisher, 2012**

Antenna with 13 segments. Clypeus without cuticular apron. Parafrontal ridges absent. Torulo- posttorular complex vertical. Maxillary palps 6-segmented.

Labial palps 4-segmented. Mandibles triangular. Masticatory margin edentate. Ventrolateral margins of head without lamella or ridge extending towards mandibles and beyond carina surrounding occipital foramen. Carina surrounding occipital foramen ventrally present. Pronotal flange separated from collar by distinct ridge or not. Notauli absent. Transverse groove dividing mesopleuron present. Propodeal declivity with distinct dorsal edge or margin. Metapleural gland opening absent. Propodeal spiracle present. Abdominal segment II anterodorsally immarginate, dorsolaterally immarginate, and laterally above spiracle marginate. In profile dorsal surface of helcium arises some distance below anterodorsal angle of abdominal segment III. Prora forming a simple U-shaped margin or U-shaped protrusion. Spiracle openings of abdominal segments IV–VI circular. Mesotibia without spurs. Metatibia with single pectinate spur. Metatibial gland absent. Hind pretarsal claws with a tooth. On forewing, pterostigma broad. Costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs absent or present and forming base of “free” stigmal vein. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Media (M) absent or present, reaches to wing margin. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent or present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction media. On hindwing, costal vein (C) absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Vein Sc+R present. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent or present, reaching wing margin. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent or present, approx. as long as M. Vein M+Cu present. Abscissa M absent. Crossvein cu-a absent or present. Free section of cubitus present.

FORMICINAE Latreille, 1809

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Formicinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 10–13 segments.
- Scape reaching or exceeding posterior margin of head.
- Mesopleural oblique furrow reaching pronotum far from pronotal postero-ventral margin.
- Scuto-scutellar suture simple.
- Abdominal segment II attached to abdominal segment III ventrally.
- Abdominal segment II much smaller than segment III in lateral view.
- Apical portion of abdominal sternum IX not bi-spinose.
- Pygostyles well developed.
- Metatibia with one spur.

Remarks. Our article provides a guide highlighting nine genera of male Formicinae ants found in the Malagasy region.

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Formicinae

1	Antenna with 10 segments, maxillary palp formula always 5,3 (Fig. 25A).. Brachymyrmex
–	Antenna with 12 or 13 segments, maxillary palp formula 6,4 (Fig. 25B)..... 2
2	Antenna with 12 segments..... 3
–	Antenna with 13 segments..... 6

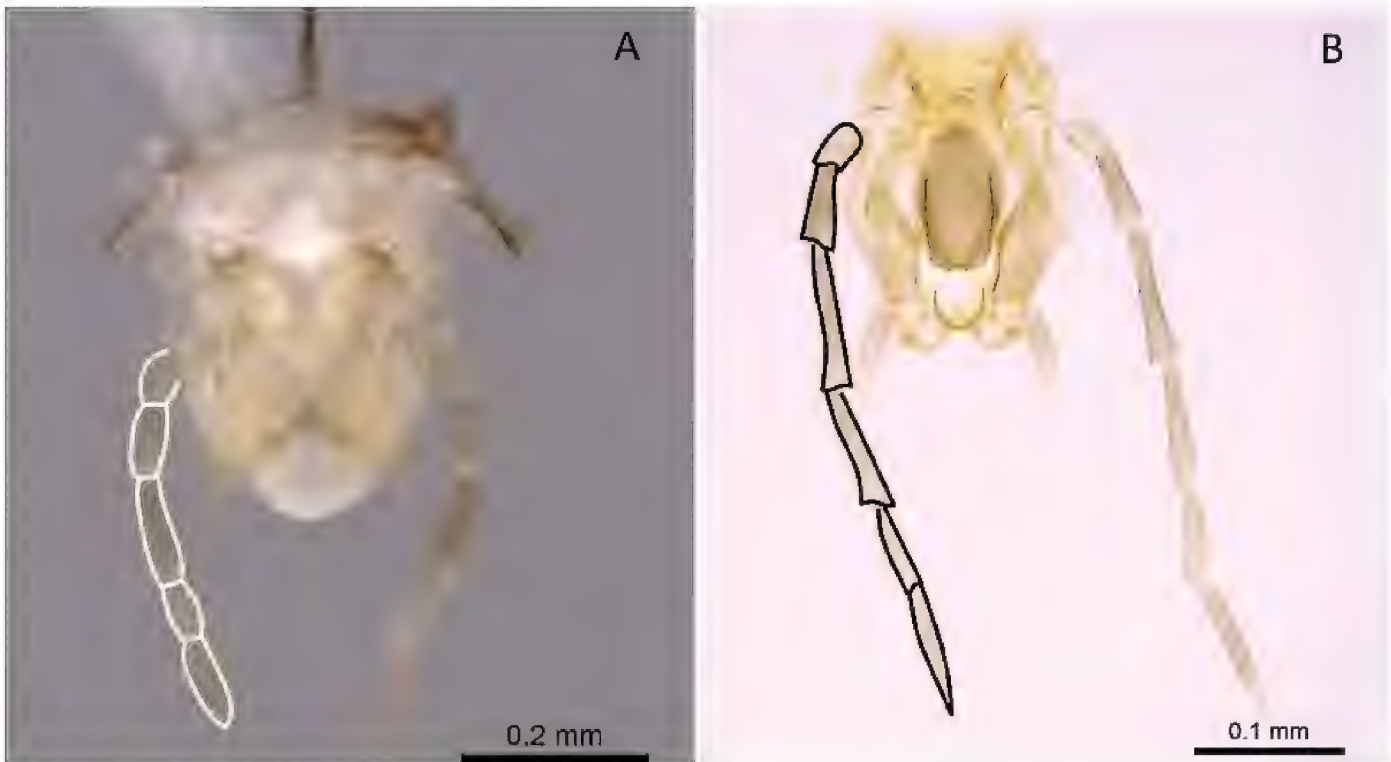


Figure 25. Maxillary palp **A** *Brachymyrmex cordemoyi* (CASENT0740909) **B** *Tapinolepis mg01* (CASENT0763590). Photographer Veronica M. Sinotte.

- 3 Masticatory margin of mandible with 8 or 9 denticles (Fig. 26A) ***Anoplolepis* (Seychelles)**
- Masticatory margin of mandible with < 5 denticles (Fig. 26B) **4**

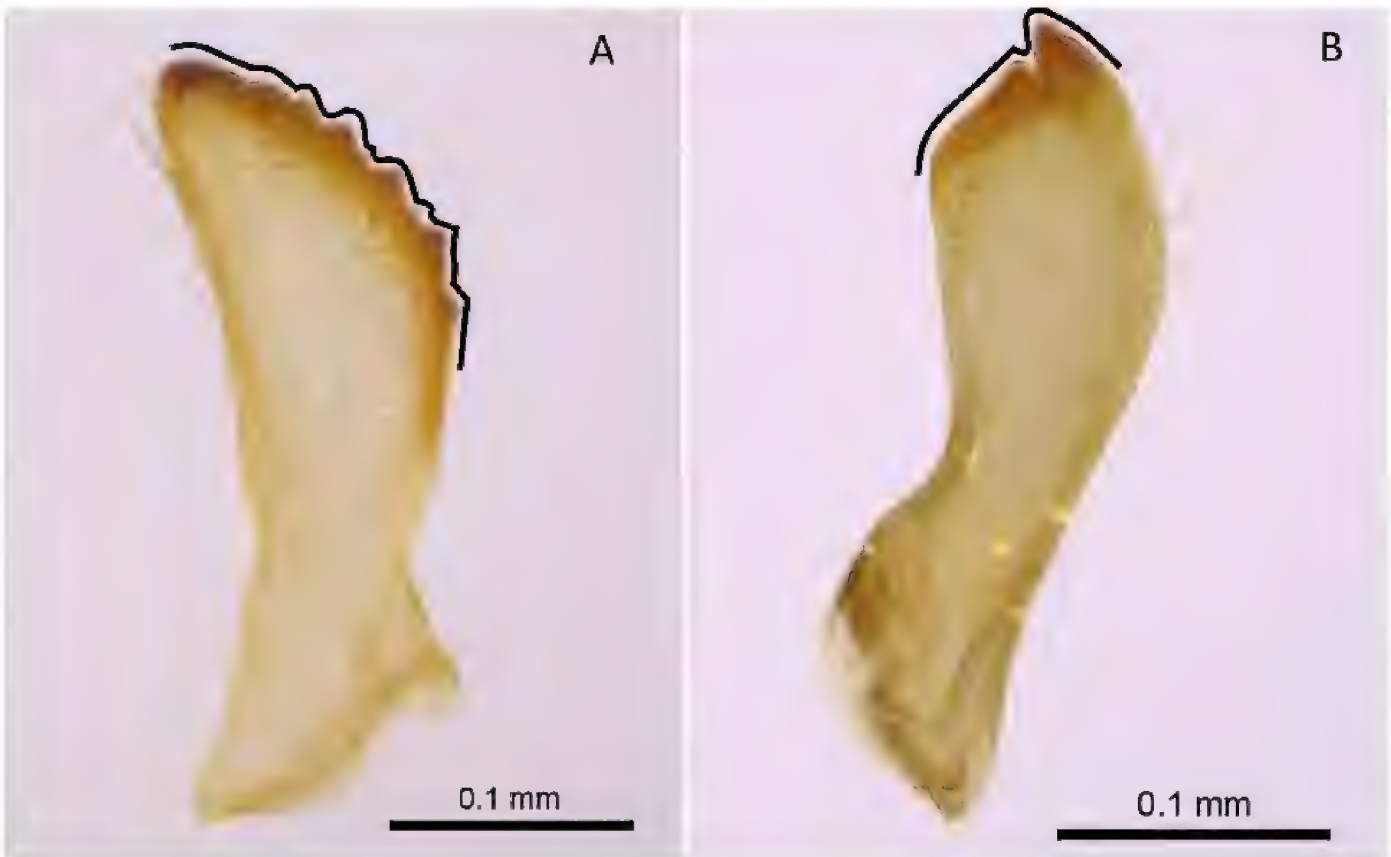


Figure 26. Mandible showing the number of teeth on the masticatory margin **A** *Anoplolepis gracilipes* (CASENT0158950) **B** *Nylanderia amblyops* (CASENT0740913). Photographer Veronica M. Sinotte.

- 4 Funiculus longer than mesosoma length (Fig. 27A) ***Tapinolepis***
- Funiculus shorter than mesosoma length (Fig. 27B) **5**
- 5 First funicular segment length only slightly greater than that of second funicular segment in medial view. Malar space well developed, approx. as wide as scape width (Fig. 28A). Maxillary palp longer than maximum eye length ***Lepisiota***
- First funicular segment length ~ 3× that of second funicular segment in medial view. Malar space extremely reduced, much narrower than scape width (Fig. 28B). Maxillary palp shorter than maximum eye length ***Plagiolepis***



Figure 27. Body in lateral view comparing the length of the funiculus and mesosoma **A** *Tapinolepis* mg01 ([CASENT0763590](#)) **B** *Plagiolepis* mg02 ([CASENT0179486](#)). Photographers Veronica M. Sinotte (**A**), Erin Prado (**B**).

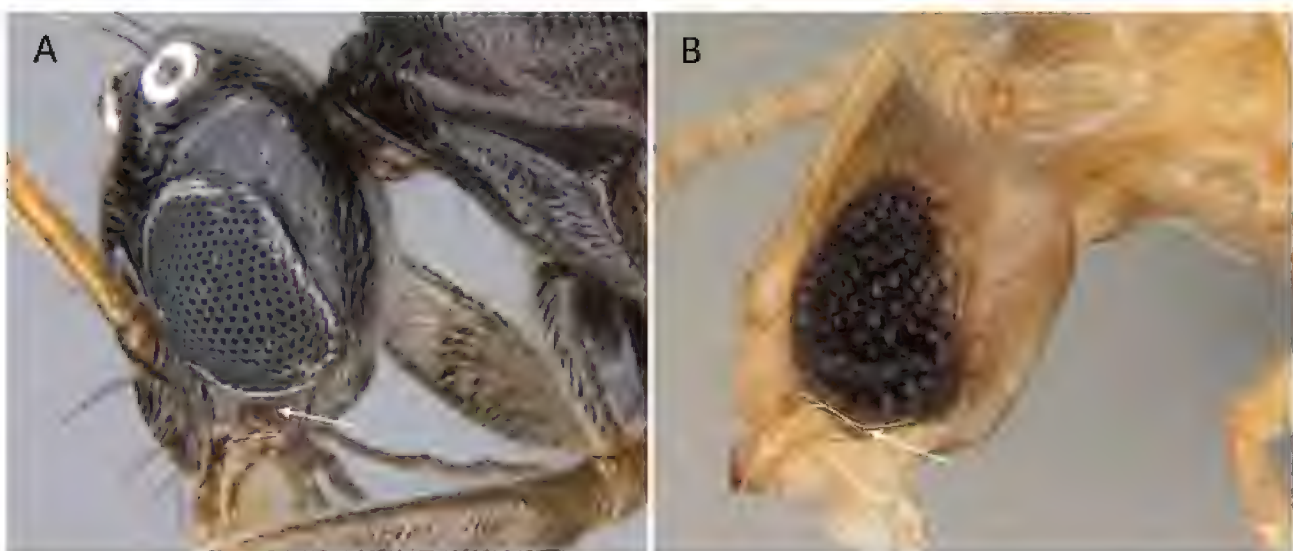


Figure 28. Head in lateral view showing the size of the malar space **A** *Lepisiota* capensis ([CASENT0861517](#)) **B** *Plagiolepis* alluaudi ([CASENT0495472](#)). Photographers Michele Esposito (**A**), Erin Prado (**B**).

- 6
- Paired coarse setae absent from frons (Fig. 29A). Aroliae hypertrophied, conspicuous. Funiculus shorter than mesosomal length**Camponotus**
- Paired coarse setae present on frons (Fig. 29B). Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Funiculus longer than mesosoma length7

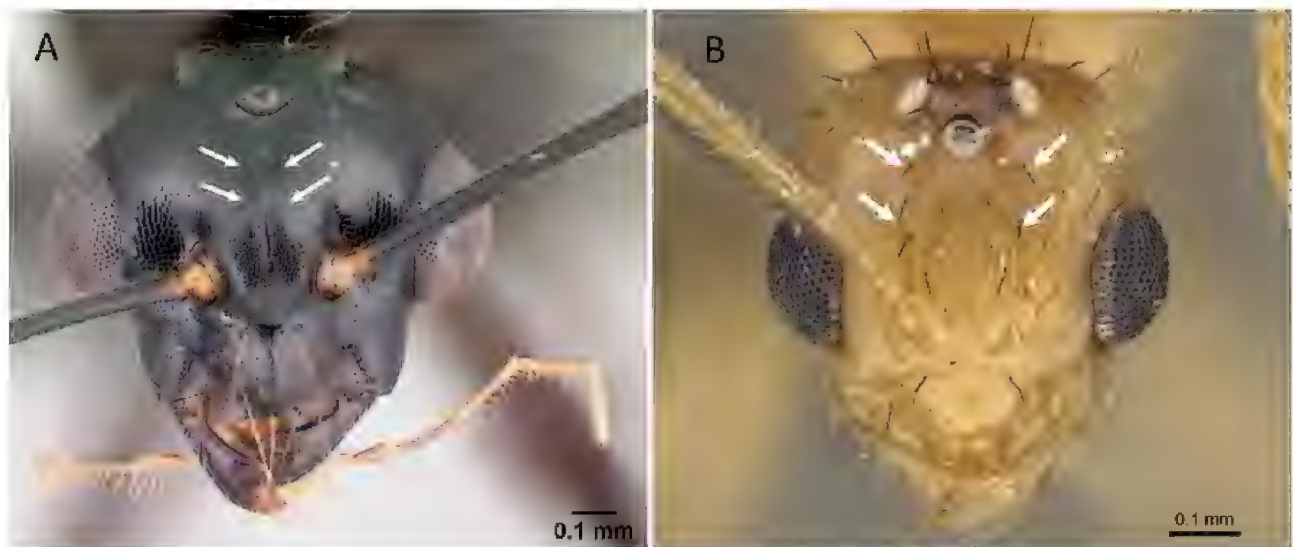


Figure 29. Head in full-face view showing setae disposition of frons **A** *Camponotus* alaima ([CASENT0481800](#)) **B** *Nylanderia* amblyops ([CASENT0066704](#)). Photographers Erin Prado (**A**), Michele Esposito (**B**).

- 7
- Scape with standing macrosetae (Fig. 30A)8
- Scape lacking standing macrosetae (Fig. 30B).....9

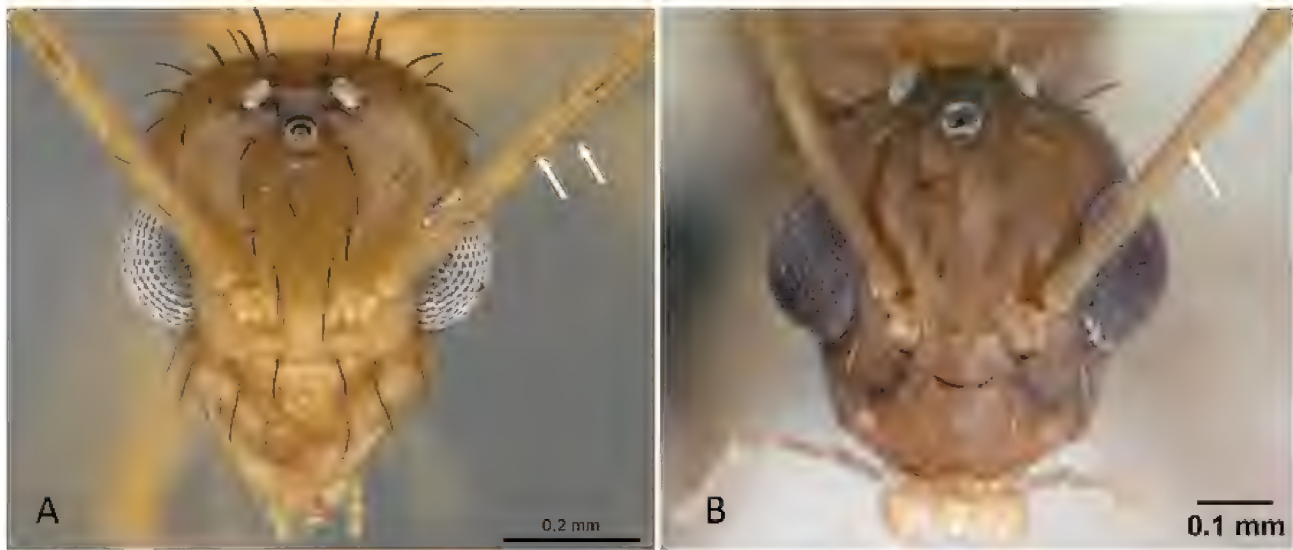


Figure 30. In full-face view, scape **A** *Nylanderia jsl-galo* ([CASENT0370667](#)) **B** *Paratrechina longicornis* ([CASENT0137341](#)). Photographers Michele Esposito (**A**), Erin Prado (**B**).

- 8 In lateral view, first funicular segment distinctly longer than second funicular segment (Fig. 31A)***Nylanderia***
- In lateral view, first funicular segment shorter than or equal to second funicular segment (Fig. 31B).....***Paratrechina***

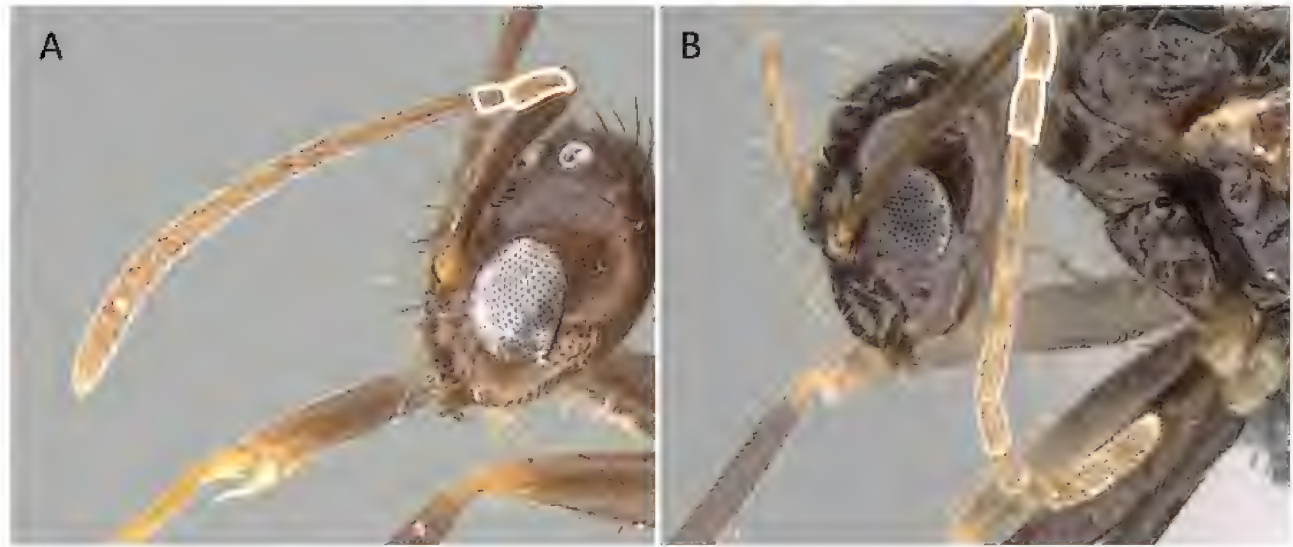


Figure 31. Antennae in lateral view comparing length of first funicular segment and second funicular segment of funiculus **A** *Nylanderia bourbonica* ([CASENT0160276](#)) **B** *Paratrechina ankarana* ([CASENT0701215](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 9 Scape slightly shorter than head length (Fig. 32A). Maxillary palp longer than head length.....***Paraparatrechina***
- Scape much longer than head length (Fig. 32B). Maxillary palp approx. as long as head length.....***Paratrechina longicornis***

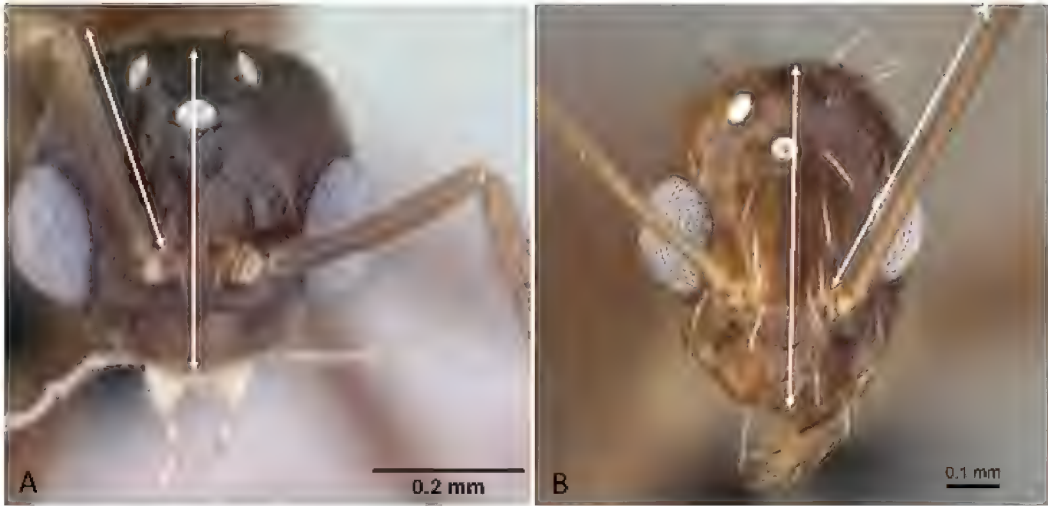


Figure 32. Head in full-face view comparing length of scape and head **A** *Paraparatrechina glabra* ([CASENT0497708](#)) **B** *Paratrechina longicornis* ([CASENT0244951](#)). Photographers April Nobile (**A**), Michele Esposito (**B**).

***Anoplolepis* Santschi, 1914**

Antenna with 12 segments. Scape distinctly longer than head. Scape lacking standing setae. First funicular segment slightly shorter than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus subequal in length to mesosoma. Mandibles well developed, masticatory margin of mandible with eight or nine denticles. Palpal formula 6,4; maxillary palp exceeding hypostomal margin, but not reaching occipital foramen. Frons lacking paired coarse setae. Malar space well developed, broader than maximum scape width. Propodeal spiracle slit-shaped. Abdominal segment II lacking peduncle, node well developed. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Aroliae small, inconspicuous.

***Brachymyrmex* Mayr, 1868**

Antenna with 10 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles reduced, spatulate to spiniform. Masticatory margin of mandible uni- to bidentate. Palpal formula 5,3. Maxillary palp approx. as long as maximum eye diameter. Frons lacking paired coarse setae. Scape shorter than head length. Scape lacking standing macrosetae. First funicular segment slightly longer than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus shorter than mesosoma length. Malar space well developed, approx. as long as scape is wide. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II lacking peduncle and node, very short antero-posteriorly. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, veins present, 1rs-m incomplete.

***Camponotus* Mayr, 1861**

Antenna with 13 segments. Aroliae hypertrophied, conspicuous. Mandibles well developed, lobate. Masticatory margin of mandible without or with one denticle. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp exceeding hypostomal margin, exceeding or occipital foramen or not. Frons lacking paired coarse setae. Scape subequal to longer than head length. Scape with or without standing setae. First funicular segment longer or shorter than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus shorter than mesosomal length. Malar space well developed, much broader than maximum scape width. Propodeal spiracle slit-shaped. Abdominal segment II lacking long peduncle, node well developed. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein

1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Lepisiota* Santschi, 1926**

Male description based on male of *Lepisiota capensis* Mayr, 1862. *Lepisiota bipartita* Smith, 1861 is known from Réunion but males have not yet been collected.

Antenna with 12 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Ocelli placed close to occipital margin in front view. Anteromedian margin of clypeus straight. Mandibles well developed. Masticatory margin of mandible with four denticles. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp approx. as long as head length. Frons lacking paired coarse setae. Scape slightly longer than head length. Scape lacking standing macrosetae. First funicular segment subequal to or longer than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus shorter than mesosoma length. Malar space well developed, approx. as long as scape width. Propodeal spiracle oval. Abdominal segment II lacking peduncle and node, anteroposteriorly short. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) reaches wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Nylanderia* Emery, 1906**

Antenna with 13 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles well developed. Masticatory margin of mandible with two denticles. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp longer than compound eye diameter and shorter than head length. Frons with paired coarse setae. Scape longer than head length but much shorter than mesosoma length. Scape usually with standing macrosetae. First funicular segment distinctly longer than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus longer than mesosoma length. Malar space very broad, approx. as long as first funicular segment. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II squamiform, posteriorly pedunculate. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Paraparatrechina* Donithorpe, 1947**

Antenna with 13 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles well developed, spatulate. Masticatory margin of mandible with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp longer than head length. Frons with paired coarse setae. Scape slightly shorter than head length. Scape lacking standing macrosetae. First funicular segment shorter than second funicular segment in medial view from. Funiculus longer than mesosoma length. Malar space broader than scape width. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II squamiform, posteriorly pedunculate. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) present and fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Paratrechina* Motschoulsky, 1863**

Paratrechina longicornis Latreille, 1802

Antenna with 13 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles well developed, spatulate. Masticatory margin of mandible with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp approx. as long as head. Frons with paired coarse setae. Scape very long, longer than mesosoma. Scape lacking standing macrosetae. First funicular segment slightly shorter than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus longer than mesosoma length. Malar space very broad, approx. as long as first funicular segment. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II squamiform, posteriorly pedunculate. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) present and fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Paratrechina ankarana LaPolla & Fisher, 2014

Antenna with 13 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles well developed, spatulate. Masticatory margin of mandible with single apical tooth. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp approx. as long as head. Frons with paired coarse setae. Scape very long, longer than mesosoma. Scape usually with standing macrosetae. First funicular segment slightly shorter than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus longer than mesosoma length. Malar space very broad, approx. as long as first funicular segment. Propodeal

spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II squamiform, posteriorly pedunculate. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Paratrechina antsingy LaPolla & Fisher, 2014 the male is not known

***Plagiolepis* Mayr, 1861**

Antenna with 12 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles well developed. Masticatory margin of mandible with two or three teeth. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp slightly longer than compound eye. Frons lacking paired coarse setae. Scape slightly longer than head. Scape lacking standing macrosetae. First funicular segment ~ 2× length of second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus shorter than mesosoma length. Malar space reduced, shorter than scape width. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II anteroposteriorly short, posteriorly pedunculate. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Tapinolepis* Emery, 1925**

Antenna with 12 segments. Aroliae small, inconspicuous. Mandibles well developed. Masticatory margin of mandible with four denticles. Palpal formula 6,4. Maxillary palp slightly shorter than head length. Frons lacking paired coarse setae. Scape slightly shorter than head length. Scape lacking standing macrosetae. First funicular segment shorter than second funicular segment in medial view. Funiculus longer than mesosoma. Malar space well developed, approx. as long as scape width. Propodeal spiracle circular. Abdominal segment II squamiform, lacking peduncle and with short node. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media (M) fails to reach wing margin. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

MYRMICINAE Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, 1835

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Myrmicinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 10 to 13 segments.
- Abdominal segment II attached to abdominal segment III ventrally.
- Abdominal segment II nearly as large or longer than III in lateral view
- Apical portion of abdominal sternum IX not bi-spinose.
- Pygostyles well developed.
- Front tibial with or without spur.
- Metatibia with one or spur absent.

Remarks. Our key includes thirty genera of male myrmicinae recorded from the Malagasy region. Males for *Dicroaspis* are not yet known from the Malagasy region and the diagnosis is based on males from the Afrotropics.

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Myrmicinae

- 1
- In profile, occipital carina strongly developed (Fig. 33A); mesoscutellum strongly elevated above metanotum; in dorsal view, scutellum smooth and convex (Fig. 33C). With head in full-face view, mandible always triangular***Aphaenogaster* (Tribe Stenammini)**
-
- In profile, occipital carina weakly developed (Fig. 33B); mesoscutellum slightly convex to flat; in dorsal view, scutellum with or without sculpture (Fig. 33D). With head in full-face view, mandible broadly triangular to reduced (spatulate or linear).....2

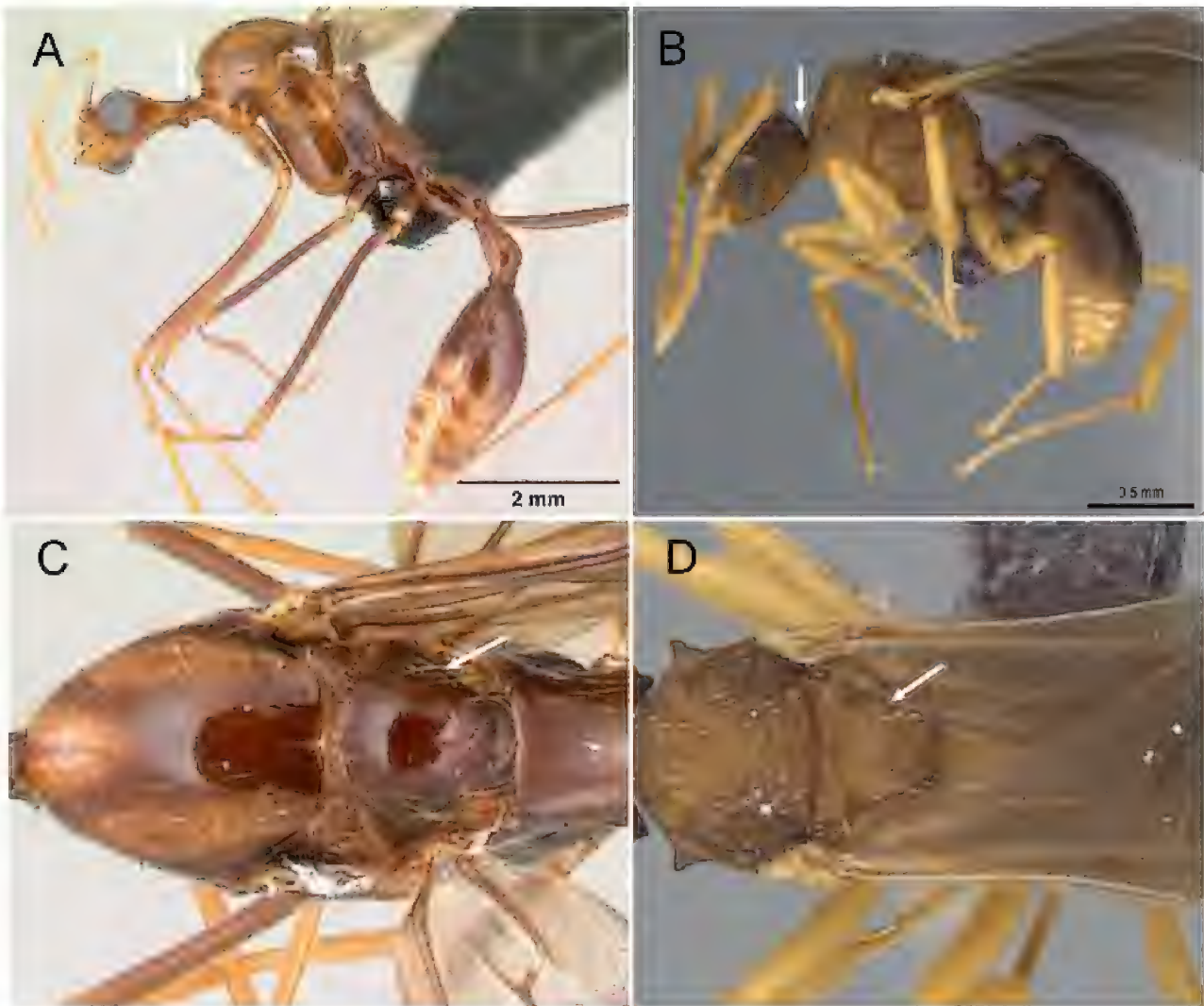


Figure 33. In profile view showing occipital carina **A, C** *Aphaenogaster bressleri* (CASENT0495103). In dorsal view showing mesoscutellum **B, D** *Cyphomyrmex minutus* (CASENT0264488). Photographers April Nobile (**A, C**), Michele Esposito (**B, D**).

- 2 In profile, posterodorsal margin of head almost straight from base of lateral ocelli to midpoint of occipital carina (Fig. 34A).....**3 (Tribe Attini, part 1)**
- In profile, posterodorsal margin of head gradually rounded from base of lateral ocelli to midpoint of occipital margin (Fig. 34B).....**5 (Tribe Attini, part2)**

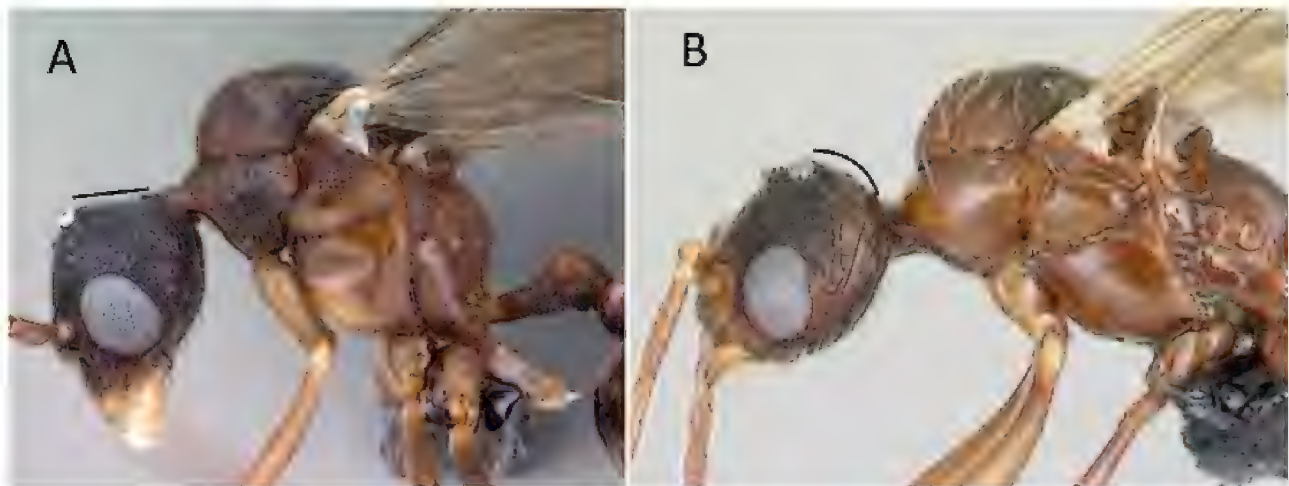


Figure 34. Head in profile view **A** *Strumigenys chilo* (CASENT0145240) **B** *Tetramorium silvicola* (CASENT0494732). Photographers Dimby Raharinjanahary (A), Erin Prado (B).

- 3 Mandible with 3 teeth. Scape long, distinctly exceeding posterior margin of head in full-face view (Fig. 35A)..... **Cyphomyrmex (Reunion)**
- Mandible edentate. Scape not reaching posterior margin of head in full-face view (Fig. 35B).....**4**

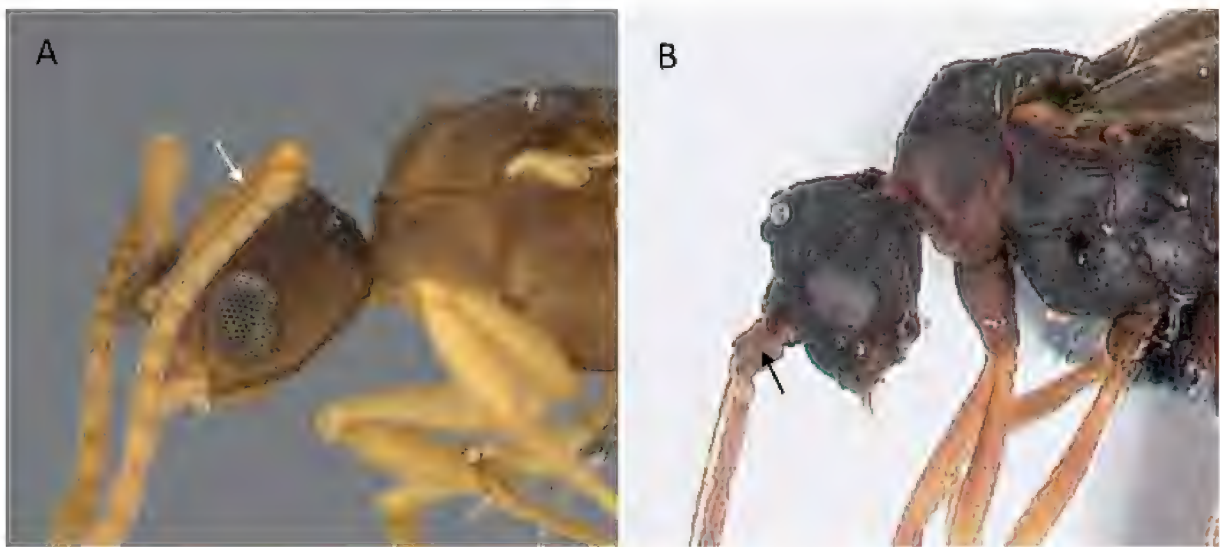


Figure 35. Scape length in profile view **A** *Cyphomyrmex minutus* (CASENT0264488) **B** *Eurhopalothrix km01* (CASENT0146071). Photographers Michele Esposito (A), Erin Prado (B).

- 4 Radial sector vein on forewing is curved toward costal margin and reaches costal margin (Fig. 36A)..... **Eurhopalothrix (Comoros)**
- Radial sector vein on forewing is downcurved and never reaches costal margin (Fig. 36A).....**Strumigenys**

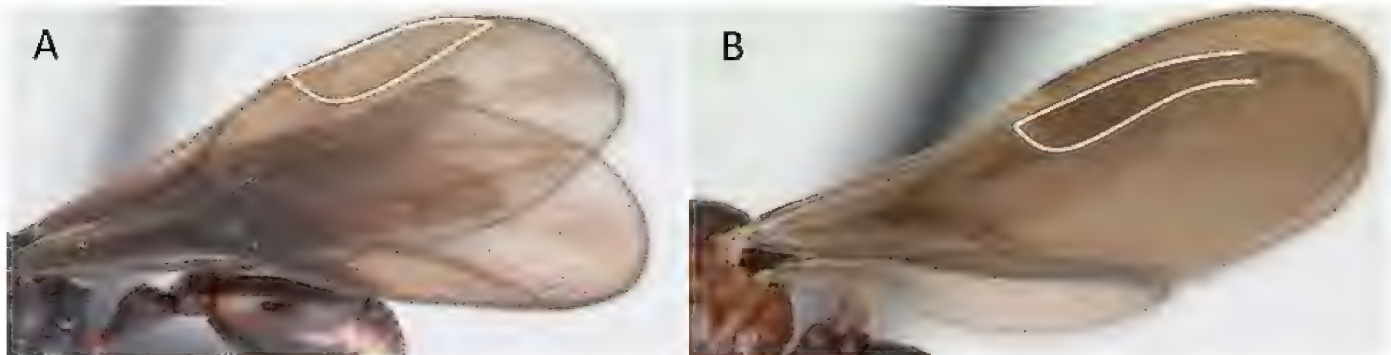


Figure 36. Forewing in lateral view showing radial sector vein **A** *Eurhopalothrix km01* (CASENT0146071) **B** *Strumigenys dicomas* (CASENT0135118). Photographer Erin Prado.

- 5 Cross vein 2rs-m present on forewing (Fig. 37A)..... ***Pheidole***
 – Cross vein 2rs-m absent on forewing (Fig. 37B)..... **6**

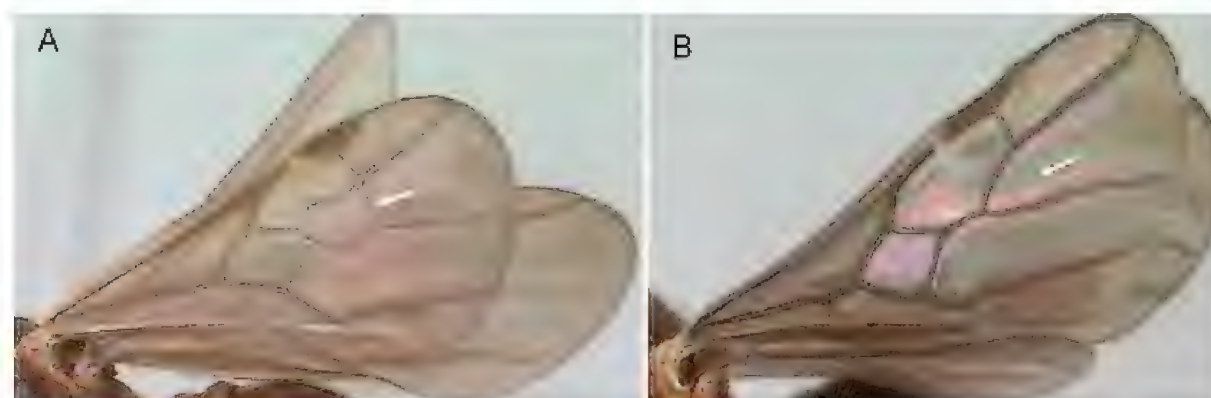


Figure 37. Forewing in lateral view showing cross vein 2rs-m **A** *Pheidole* mgs006 (CASENT0135889) **B** *Carebara* drm03 (CASENT0143975). Photographer Dimby Rahanjanahary.

- 6 Mandible strongly developed; masticatory margin with 7 large teeth which increase in size from apex to base; between each tooth is a minute denticle (Fig. 38A)..... ***Pilotrochus***
 – Mandible normal to reduced; masticatory margin edentate to multidentate with many acute teeth which decrease in size from apex to base; without denticle between teeth (Fig. 38B) **7**



Figure 38. Mandible in full-face view **A** *Pilotrochus* besmerus (CASENT0083498) **B** *Malagidris* sofina (CASENT0906626). Photographers Michele Esposito (A), Estella Ortega (B).

- 7 In lateral view, anterior margin of promesonotum forms a continuous outline, pronotal furrow not breaking outline (Fig. 39A)..... **8 (Tribe Solenopsidini)**
 – In lateral view, anterior margin of promesonotum interrupted by an impressed pronotal furrow that breaks outline (Fig. 39B) or mesonotum strongly produced anterodorsally (Fig. 39C) ... **12 (Tribe Crematogastrinii)**



Figure 39. Head and mesosoma in profile view **A** *Monomorium* termitobium (CASENT0460162) **B** *Meranoplus* mayri (CASENT0062813) **C** *Crematogaster* hazolava (CASENT0317643). Photographers April Nobile (A, B), Estella Ortega (C).

- 8 Antenna with 12 segments ***Solenopsis***
- Antenna with 13 segments **9**
- 9 In full-face view, first funicular segment subglobular; posteromedian margin of clypeus effaced so that clypeus and frons form a continuous surface (Fig. 40A); mandible triangular with distinct basal angle, masticatory margin with exactly 4 teeth ***Erromyrm***
- In full-face view, first funicular segment not globular; posteromedian margin of clypeus visible (Fig. 40B); mandible spatulate to triangular, but basal angle always indistinct, masticatory margin with 1–4 teeth **10**

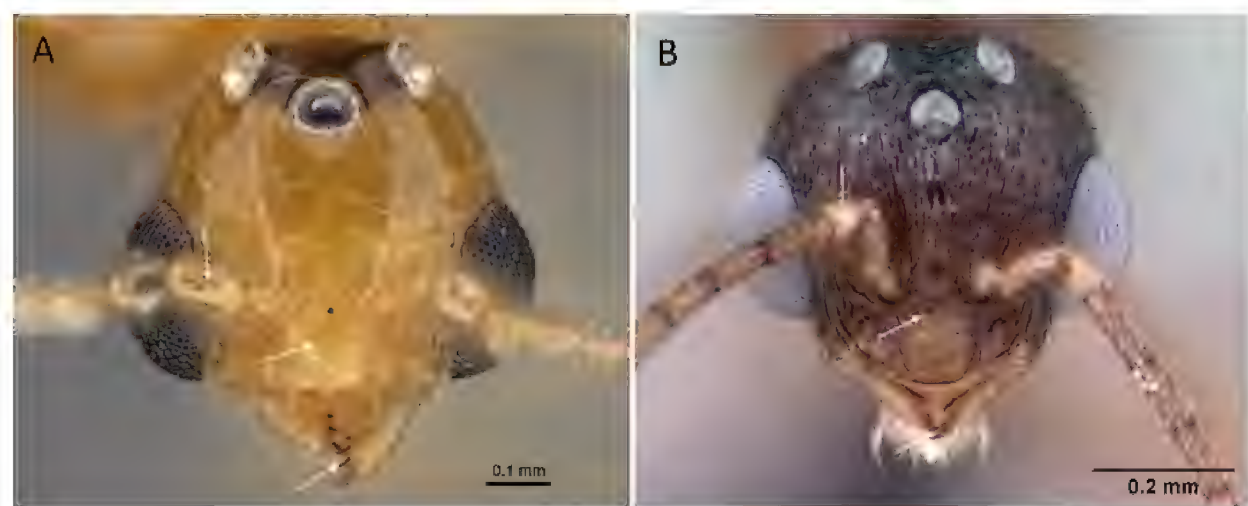


Figure 40. Head in full-face view showing first funicular segment, mandible, and posteromedian margin of clypeus **A** *Erromyrm latinodis* (CASENT0788835) **B** *Sylophopsis modesta* (CASENT0143818). Photographers Michele Esposito (**A**), Dimby Raharinjanahary (**B**).

- 10 Forewing with five closed cells, 1m–cu cross-vein present (Fig. 41A). In profile, petiolar peduncle longer than postpetiolar length (Fig. 41C) ***Sylophopsis***
- Forewing with four closed cells, 1m–cu cross-vein absent (Fig. 41B). In profile, petiolar peduncle absent or shorter than postpetiolar length (Fig. 41D) **11**

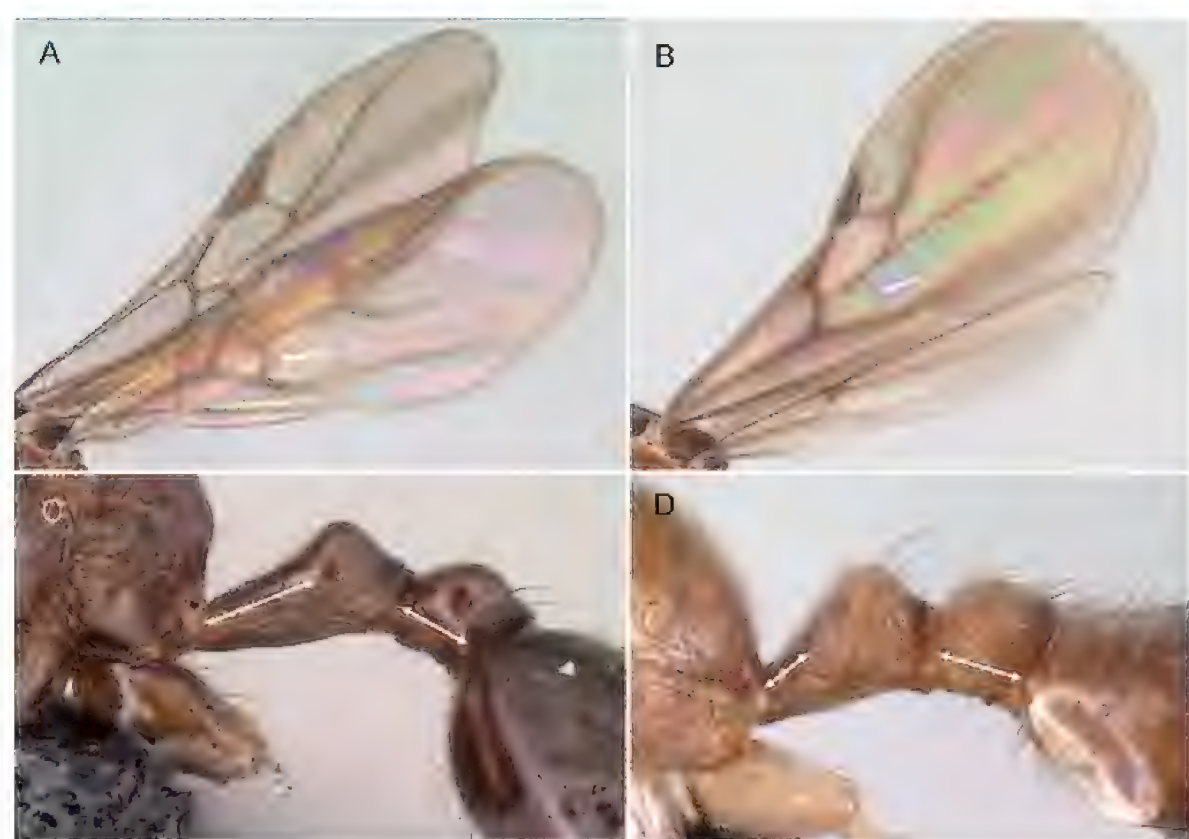


Figure 41. Forewing. Abdominal segment II and abdominal segment III in lateral view showing 1m–cu cross-vein and peduncular length **A, C** *Sylophopsis modesta* (CASENT0135642) **B** *Monomorium termitobium* (CASENT0135673) **D** *Monomorium termitobium* (CASENT0135952). Photographer Dimby Raharinjanahary.

- 11 With head in full-face view, antennal scape short, barely reaching posterior ocular margin; mandible long and curved, masticatory margin with 3 or 4 teeth (Fig. 42A)..... **Monomorium**
- With head in full-face view, antennal scape long reaching occipital margin; mandible short and spatulate, basal margin linear, unidentate (Fig. 42B) .. **Adelomyrmex** (Seychelles)



Figure 42. Head in full-face view showing form of mandible and scape length **A** *Monomorium madecassum* ([CASENT0209350](#)) **B** *Adelomyrmex* sc01 ([CASENT0160764](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 12 Antennal scrobe runs below eyes (Fig. 43A) **Cataulacus**
- Antennal scrobe absent or runs above eyes (Fig. 43B) **13**

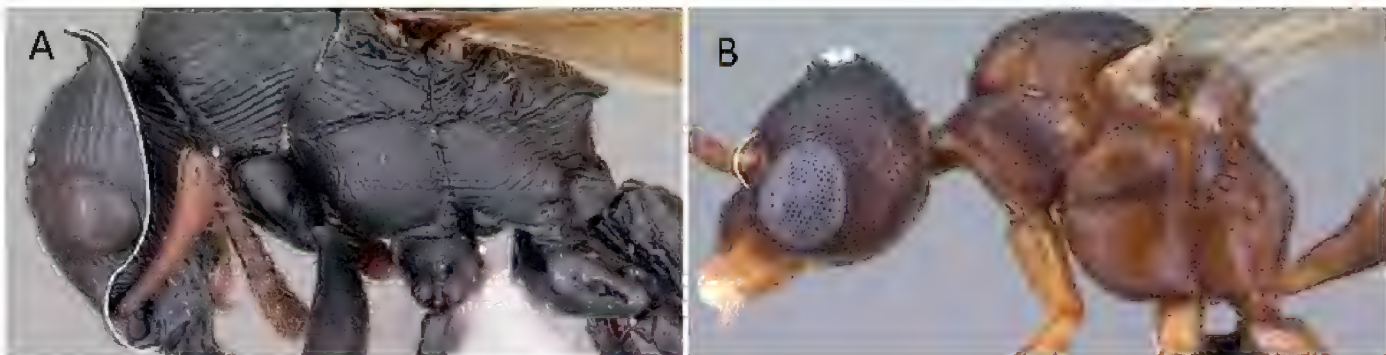


Figure 43. Head in lateral view showing position of antennal scrobe **A** *Cataulacus oberthueri* ([CASENT0435930](#)) **B** *Strumigenys ambatrix* ([CASENT0135807](#)). Photographers April Nobile (A), Dimby Raharinjanahary (B).

- 13 Protibia without spur (Fig. 44A) **Melissotarsus**
- Protibia with single spur (Fig. 44B) **14**

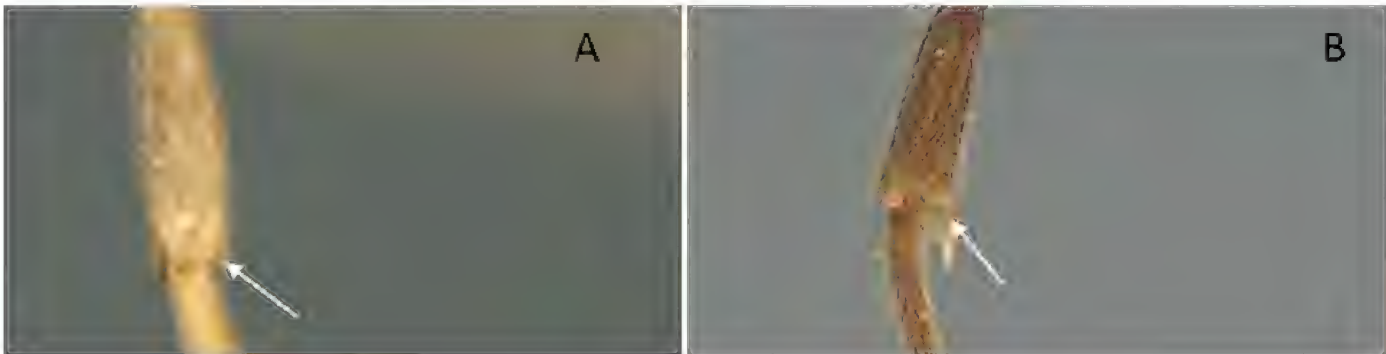


Figure 44. Protibia in ventral view **A** *Melissotarsus insularis* ([CASENT0804569](#)) **B** *Terataner fhg22* ([CASENT0429745](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 14 In lateral view, mesonotal suture extends downward from transverse suture to upper margin of mesopleuron, ending higher than highest point of wing insertion (Fig. 45A).....**Terataner**
- In lateral view, mesonotal suture situated at same level or lower than highest point of wing insertion (Fig. 45B).....**15**

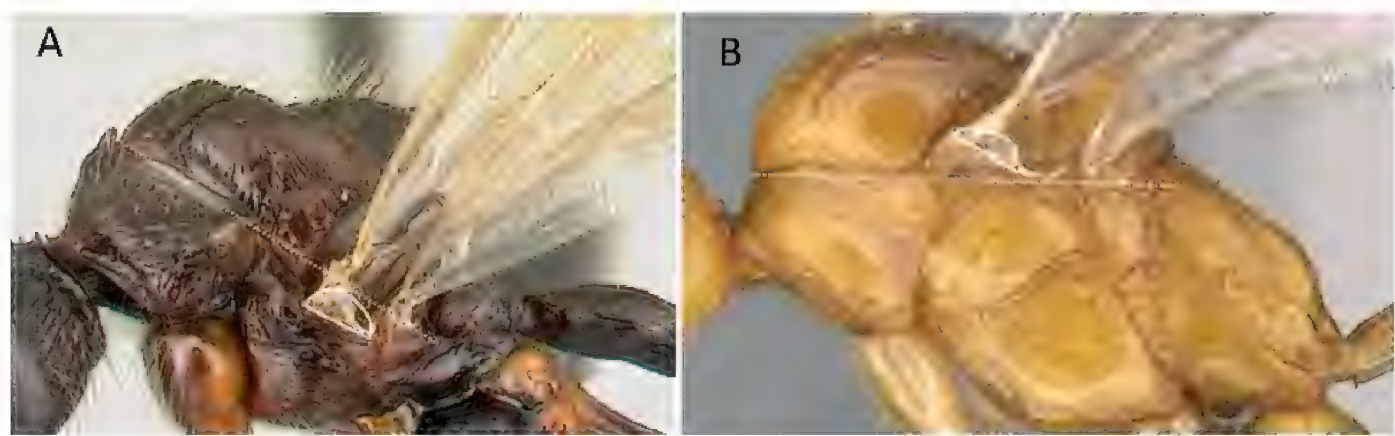


Figure 45. Mesosoma in lateral view showing position of mesonotal suture relative to point of wing process **A** *Terataner alluaudi* ([CASENT0496102](#)) **B** *Malagidris dulcis* ([CASENT0135071](#)). Photographers Erin Prado (**A**), Estella Ortega (**B**).

- 15 Abdominal segment III attached dorsally to abdominal segment IV (Fig. 46A). Scape and remaining segments same size (Fig. 46C)**Crematogaster**
- Abdominal segment III broadly attached to abdominal segment IV or abdominal segment III anteriorly attached to abdominal segment IV (Fig. 46B). Scape and remaining segments vary in size (Fig. 46D)**16**



Figure 46. Abdominal segment III attachment to abdominal segment IV **A** *Crematogaster maina* ([CASENT0132785](#)) **B** *Pilotrochus besmerus* ([CASENT0083498](#)). Size comparison of scape and remaining segments **C** *Crematogaster agnetis* ([CASENT0101760](#)) **D** *Carebara jajoby* ([CASENT0494540](#)). Photographers Estella Ortega (**A**), April Nobile (**B–D**)

- 16 Peduncle of abdominal segment III distinctly longer than that of abdominal segment II (Fig. 47A).....**Eutetramorium**
- Peduncle of abdominal segment III absent or shorter than that of abdominal segment II (Fig. 47B).....**17**

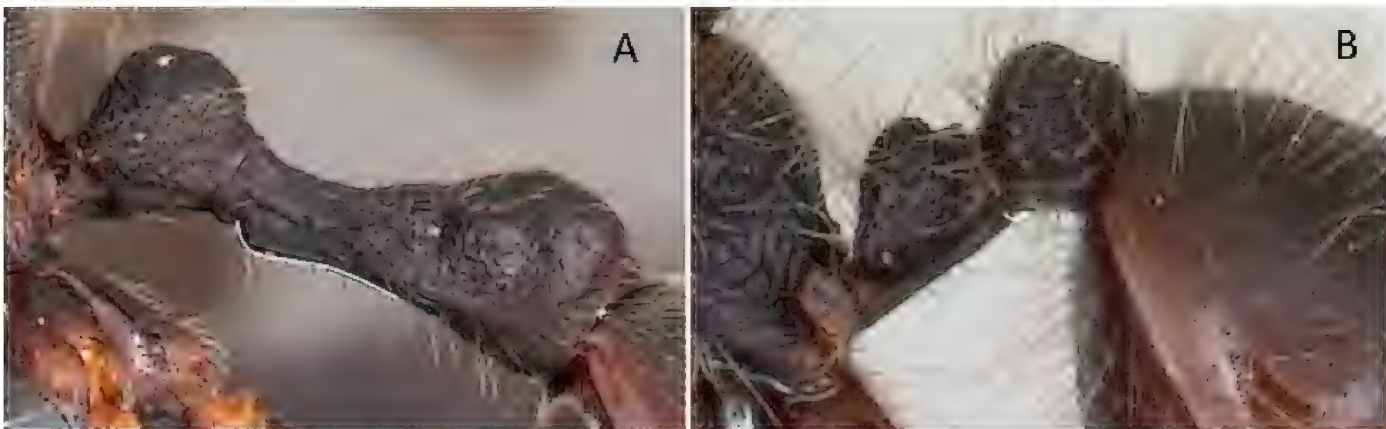


Figure 47. Abdominal segment II and III in lateral view showing the peduncular length **A** *Eutetramorium mocquersyi* ([CASENT0495192](#)) **B** *Meranoplus mayri* ([CASENT0062813](#)). Photographer April Nobile.

- 17 Second funicular segment distinctly more elongated than remaining segments, length nearly or more than twice as long as that of third funicular segment (Fig. 48A).....**18**
- Second funicular segment not more elongated than remainder; even if it is elongated, length distinctly less than twice as long as that of third funicular segment (Fig. 48B).....**19**

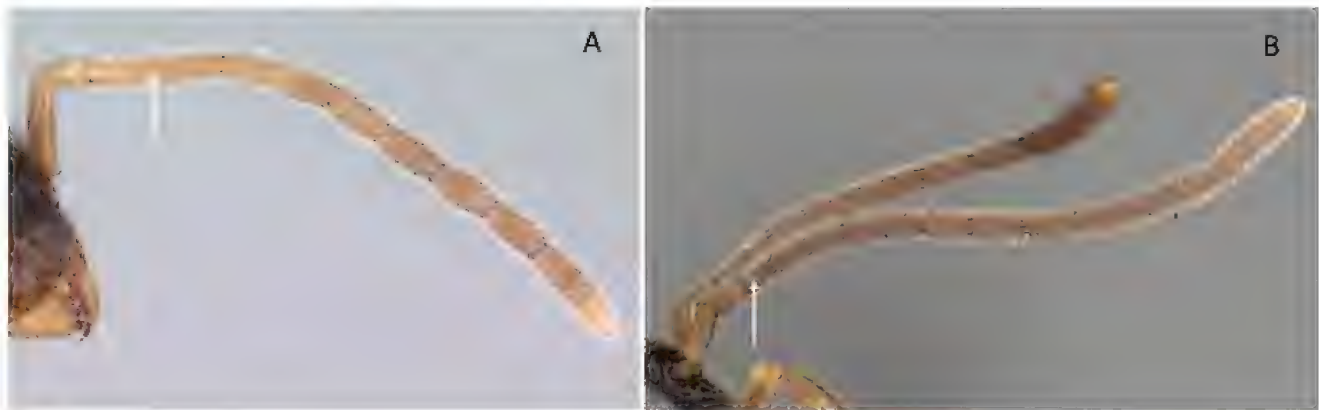


Figure 48. Antennae in lateral view showing the length of second funicular segment **A** *Tetramorium mars* ([CASENT0134555](#)) **B** *Pilotrochus besmerus* ([CASENT0057183](#)). Photographers Dimby Raharinjanahary (**A**), Michele Esposito (**B**).

- 18 Notauli present (Fig. 49A)..... ***Tetramorium***
- Notauli absent (Fig. 49B) ***Dicroaspis*** (Comoros)

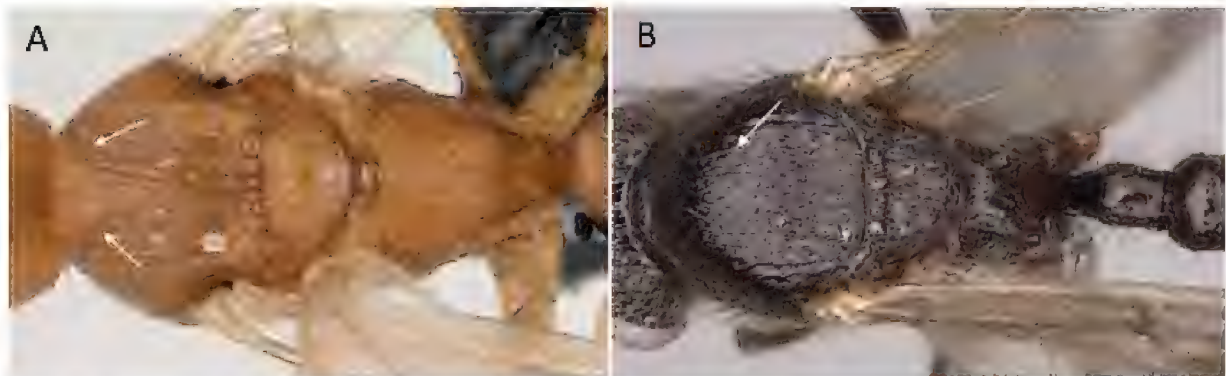


Figure 49. Promesonotum in dorsal view **A** *Tetramorium kelleri* ([CASENT0133425](#)) **B** *Dicroaspis* sp. ([CASENT0389458](#)). Photographers Erin Prado (**A**), Michele Esposito (**B**).

- 19 With head in full-face view, occipital carina visible (Fig. 50A).... ***Malagidris***
- With head in full-face view, occipital carina not visible (Fig. 50B)**20**
- 20 Antennal scrobe clearly present (Fig. 51A) ***Metapone***
- Antennal scrobe reduced to absent (Fig. 51B).....**21**

- 21 Antenna with 12 segments.....22
- Antenna with 13 segments.....23

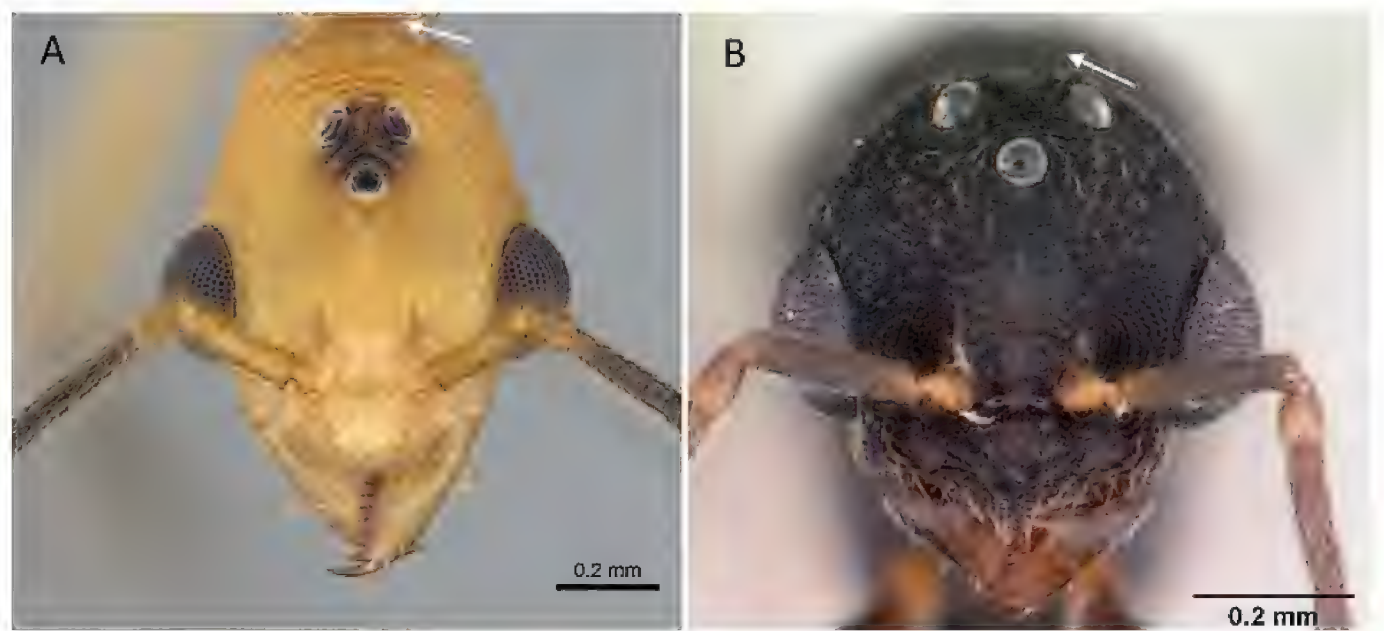


Figure 50. Head in full-face view showing occipital carina **A** *Malagidris alperti* (CASENT0248385) **B** *Calyptomyrmex* km01 (CASENT0136409). Photographers Michele Esposito (A), April Nobile (B).



Figure 51. Head in full-face view showing antennal scrobe **A** *Metapone emersoni* (CASENT0113799) **B** *Nesomyrmex angulatus* (CASENT0147245). Photographers Michele Esposito (A), Erin Prado (B).

- 22 Cross-vein 1m-Cu present. Propodeum armed with a weakly developed angular tooth (Fig. 52A).....**Calyptomyrmex** (Comoros)
- Cross-vein 1m-Cu absent. Propodeum unarmed and round (Fig. 52B).....
.....**Pristomyrmex** (Mauritius)
- 23 Propodeal spines distinctly present (Fig. 53A)**Cardiocondyla**
- Propodeal spines absent (Fig. 53B).....24



Figure 52. Propodeum in lateral view **A** *Calyptomyrmex* km01 (CASENT0136409) **B** *Pristomyrmex bispinosus* (CASENT0055726). Photographer April Nobile.



Figure 53. Propodeal spines in lateral view **A** *Cardiocondyla emeryi* ([CASENT0082706](#)) **B** *Vollenhovia piroskae* ([CASENT0101658](#)). Photographers Michele Esposito (**A**), April Nobile (**B**).

- 24 Radial sector vein on forewing is curved toward costal margin distal to wing stigma and often reaches costal margin (Fig. 54A). Vertex is clearly divided from occiput by distinct occipital carina**25**
- Radial sector vein on forewing is downcurved and never reaches costal margin (Fig. 54B). Occipital carina is unclear or very weakly present, vertex slopes to occiput gently and gradually and is not divided by a carina**27**

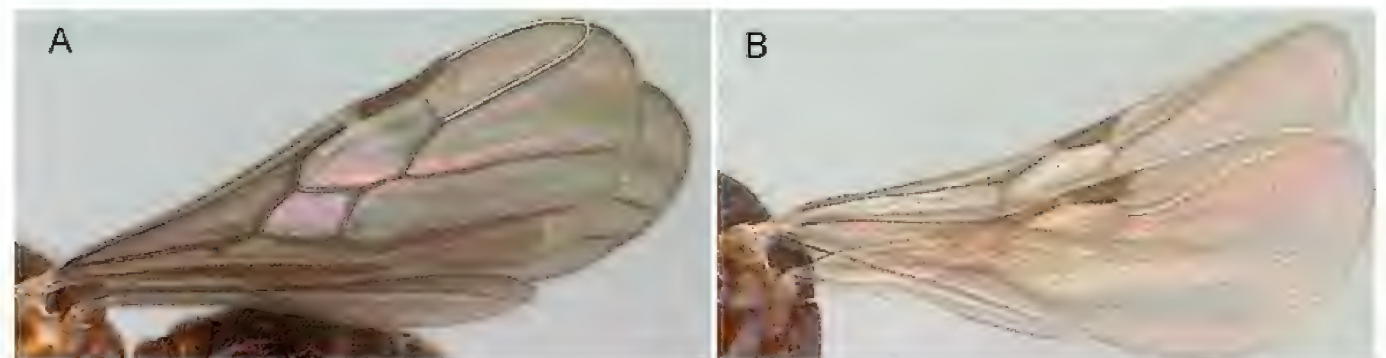


Figure 54. Forewing showing Rs reaching the costal margin **A** *Carebara* drm03 ([CASENT0143975](#)) **B** *Monomorium exiguum* ([CASENT0135614](#)). Photographer Dimby Raharinjanahary.

- 25 Abdominal segment III broadly attaches to abdominal segment IV (Fig. 55A)**Carebara**
- Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV (Fig. 55B).....**26**

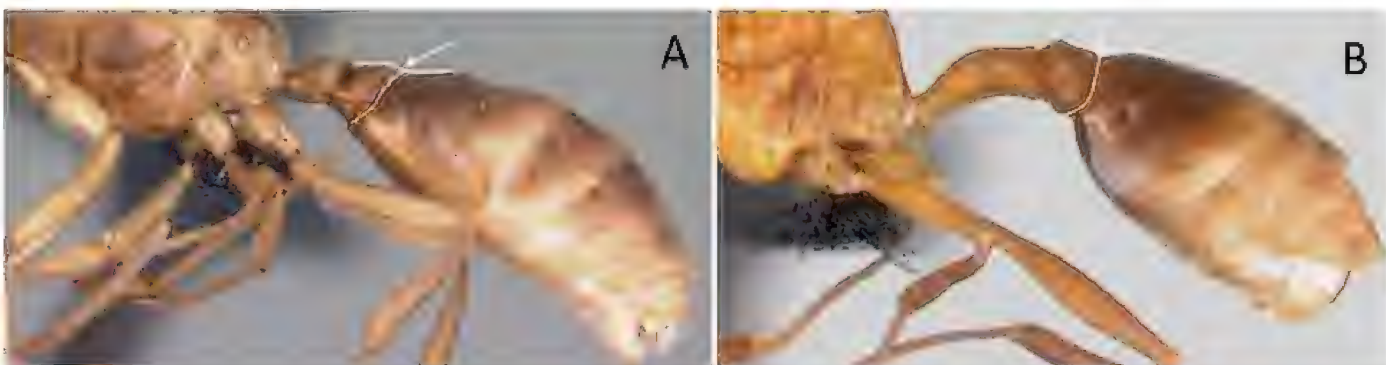


Figure 55. Abdomen in lateral view showing the attachment of abdominal segment III **A** *Carebara jajoby* ([CASENT0494540](#)) **B** *Nesomyrmex hafahafa* ([CASENT0053313](#)). Photographer April Nobile.

- 26 Mandible edentate (Fig. 56A) **Meranoplus**
- Mandible with 3–5 teeth which decrease in size from apex to base (Fig. 56B).....**Nesomyrmex**
- 27 Mandible edentate (Fig. 57A) **Vollenhovia** (Seychelles)
- Mandible distinctly toothed (Fig. 57B).....**28**

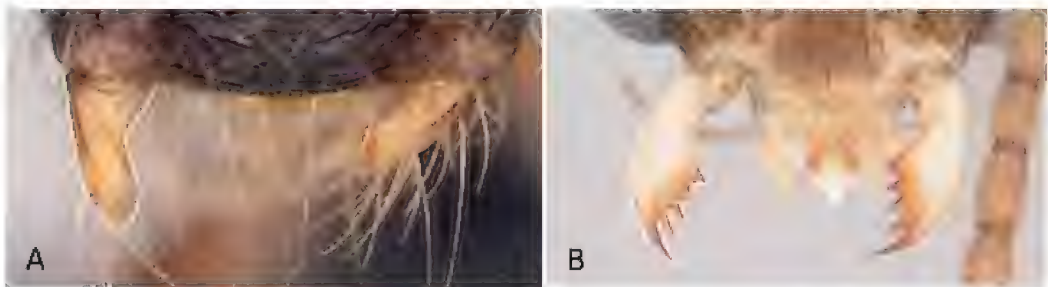


Figure 56. Mandible in full-face view **A** *Meranoplus mayri* (CASENT0062813) **B** *Nesomyrmex tamatavensis* (CASENT0496295). Photographers April Nobile (A), Erin Prado (B).

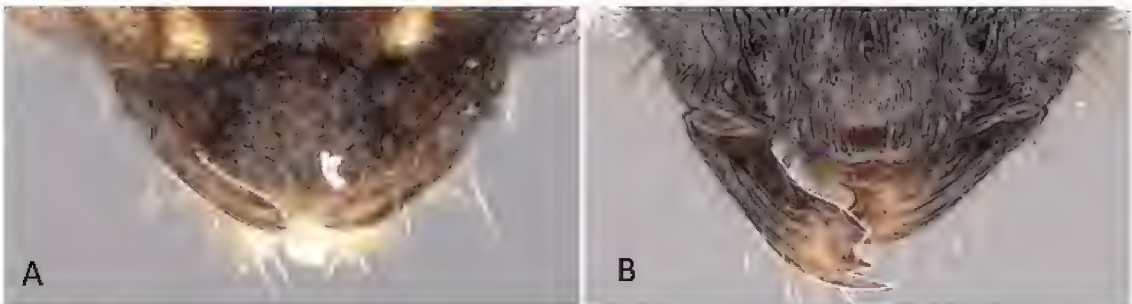


Figure 57. Mandible in full-face view **A** *Vollenhovia piroskae* (CASENT0159914) **B** *Monomorium madecassum* (CASENT0209350). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 28 Notauli absent (Fig. 58A).....**Trichomyrmex**
– Notauli present (Fig. 58B).....**29**

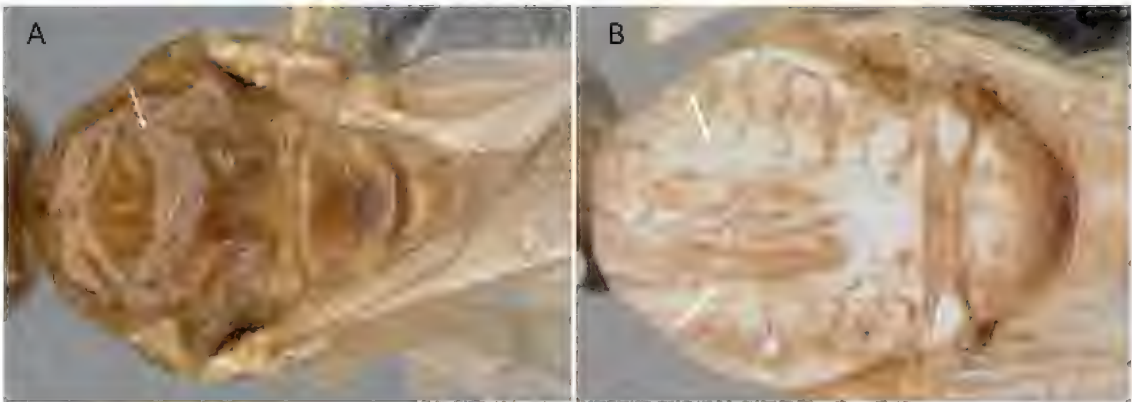


Figure 58. Promesonotum in dorsal view **A** *Trichomyrmex destructor* (CASENT0787666) **B** *Royidris notorthotenes* (CASENT0002249) Photographers Michele Esposito (A), April Nobile (B).

- 29 Masticatory margin with 5–7 teeth (Fig. 59A), forewing with a dense fringe of long hairs along margin (Fig. 59C)..... **Vitsika**
– Masticatory margin with 2 or 3 teeth (Fig. 59B), forewing lacking long hairs on edges (Fig. 59D)..... **Royidris**

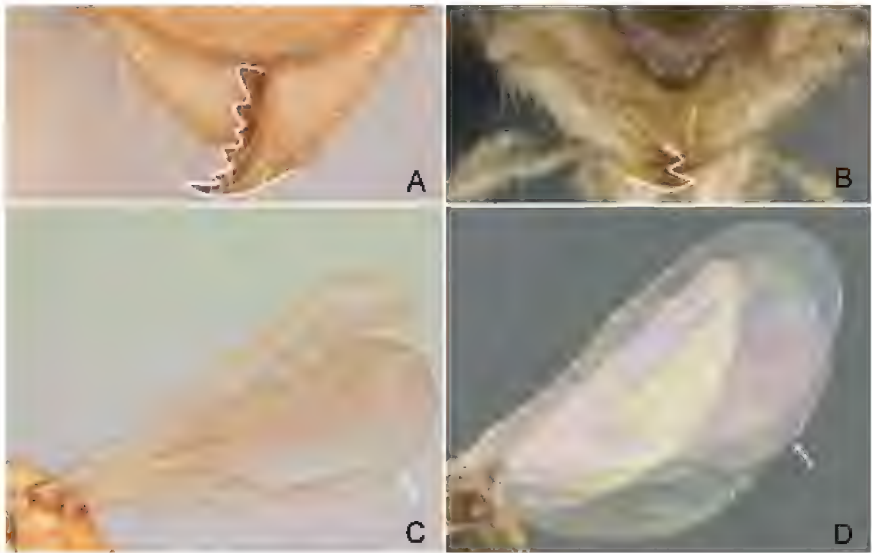


Figure 59. Mandible in full-face view and forewing fringe features in profile view **A, C** *Vitsika crebra* (CASENT0050262) **B, D** *Royidris peregrina* (CASENT0206165). Photographers April Nobile (A, C), Estella Ortega (B, D).

***Adelomyrmex* Emery, 1897**

Mandible edentate. Palp formula unknown. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Scape very long, extending to margin of head. Length of first funicular segment is equal to first flagellar segment. In full-face view, eye located above of base of clypeus. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle absent. Pubescence short, dense over most of body. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) present. Media between Rs+M and 2r-rs completely absent. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Aphaenogaster* Mayr, 1853**

Mandible with 3–6 teeth which decrease in size from apex to base. Palp formula 3,2. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Scape not short, reaching lower edge of margin of lateral ocelli. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina strongly developed, forming a nuchal collar. With head full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed, sometimes with short teeth/denticles. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle, spiracle located at apex of peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M not from M. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Calyptomyrmex* Emery, 1887**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate, with five or six teeth which decrease in size from apex to base. Palp formula 2,2. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 12 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Scape short, not reaching lower edge of margin of lateral ocelli. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With in head full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum punctate. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum armed, projects at a low angle. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle, spiracle located at apex of peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle absent. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus absent.

Remarks. The Malagasy species, *Calyptomyrmex* km01 does not have notauli, in contrast to the descriptions by Ito et al. (2023) and Emery (1922).

***Cardiocondyla* Emery, 1869**

Ergatoid males of *Cardiocondyla* are easily distinguished by having long, toothless, and saber-shaped mandibles for *Cardiocondyla wroughtonii* but worker-like mandibles have been observed in *Cardiocondyla emeryi* and *Cardiocondyla shuckardi*, and reduced black pigmentation (leading to a pale yellowish-brown overall coloration), decreased eye size, and partially or completely reduced ocelli (Seifert 2003).

In winged males, mandible reduced, short, and narrow, with only five teeth. Palp formula 2,2. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Scape short, not reaching lower edge of margin of lateral ocelli. In full-face view, eye located above base of clypeus. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum punctate. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum armed. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle absent. Pubescence short, dense over most of

body. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Media between Rs+M and 2r-rs completely absent. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Carebara* Westwood, 1840**

Mandible reduced, with three or four teeth which decrease in size from apex to base. Palp formula 3,2. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Scape shorter than second funicular segment. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent with a longitudinal median carina that is narrowly bifurcated anteriorly. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II with a short, stout anterior peduncle and a short but relatively high node. Abdominal segment III broadly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pubescence short, dense over most of body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) reaches costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Cataulacus* Smith, 1853**

Mandible triangular with denticles which decrease in size from apex to base. Palp formula 4,2. Antennal scrobe running below eyes. Antenna with 11 segments (Emery 1922; Bolton 1974). Length of first funicular is equal to that of second funicular segment + third funicular segment. Scape short, not reaching lower edge of margin of lateral ocelli. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum striate. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II without a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal

segment IV. Paramere visible. Pygostyle absent. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Media between Rs+M and 2r-rs completely absent. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Crematogaster* Lund, 1831**

Mandible triangular edentate or dentate with one or two teeth. Palp formula 3,2; 5,3. Antennal scrobe is absent. Antenna with 11 or 12 segments. First funicular segment subglobular, shorter than scape. Scape shorter than 1+2 flagellar segment. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II and Abdominal segment III are equal in size. Abdominal segment III dorsally attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) between Rs+M and 2rs-m and after 2rs-m completely present. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Rs+M present. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Cyphomyrmex* Mayr, 1862**

Mandible triangular with three teeth. Palp formula 2,2. Antennal scrobe running above eyes. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior margin of eyes is nearly twice as wide as that at level of mandible insertions. Pronotum anterodorsally sharply marginate, with sharp, dentate corners. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum armed or angle projects as a low, obtuse tooth. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere visible. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) present. Media between Rs+M and 2r-rs completely

absent. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Dicroaspis* Emery, 1908**

Mandible triangular with seven teeth. Antennal scrobe running above eyes. Antenna with ten segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Scape very long, extending to margin of head. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Pronotum anterodorsally sharply marginate, with sharp, dentate corners. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II with a long peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere visible. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Erromyrmex* Bolton & Fisher, 2016**

Mandible triangular (Fisher and Bolton 2016; Ramamonjisoa et al. 2023), short, and narrow, with only four or five teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment subglobular, same size as scape. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed close to occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere visible. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein

2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Eurhopalothrix* Brown & Kempf, 1961**

Mandible triangular edentate. Palp formula 2,2. Antennal scrobe running above eyes. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior margin of eyes is nearly twice as wide as that at level of mandible insertions. Mesoscutum punctate. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum angle projects as a low, obtuse tooth. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Media between Rs+M and 2r-rs completely absent. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Eutetramorium* Emery, 1899**

Mandible stoutly triangular, with seven teeth. Palp formula 4,3. Antennal scrobe is absent. Antenna with 13 segments. SI 31. First funicular segment long but not globular, ~ 25% longer than length of second funicular segment. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina sharp but not forming a raised crest. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Anterior mesoscutum between notauli arms, with a longitudinal median carina that is narrowly bifurcated anteriorly. Notauli weakly present, anterior arms forming a V-shape. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur simple. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed, spiracle low on side and in front of midlength of sclerite; propodeal lobes conspicuous, rounded. Abdominal segment II with a short, stout anterior peduncle and a short but relatively high node, spiracle approx. level with base of anterior face of node. Abdominal segment III greatly elongated, in profile almost twice length of abdominal segment II. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Denser upright pilosity. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal

vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Malagidris* Bolton & Fisher, 2014**

Mandible triangular and strongly dentate, with nine sharp teeth. Palp formula 3,2. Antennal scrobe is reduced. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular, $\sim \frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ length of second funicular segment. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina sharp, forming a distinct crest. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum convex in profile, mesoscutum and mesoscutellum elevated, much higher than propodeal dorsum, which is depressed and slopes downward posteriorly. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur simple. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed, spiracle high on side and at approx. midlength, or slightly in front of midlength, of sclerite; propodeal lobes conspicuous, rounded. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle and a low node, spiracle at or behind midlength of peduncle, but in front of level of node. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity scarce. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Melissotarsus* Emery, 1877**

Mandible triangular edentate or dentate with one or two teeth. Palp formula 0,1. Antennal scrobe is reduced. Antenna with 12 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular, $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ length of second funicular segment. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed close to occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum convex in profile, mesoscutum and mesoscutellum elevated, much higher than propodeal dorsum, which is depressed and slopes downward posteriorly. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing

process. Protibia without tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur simple. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II without a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle absent. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M present. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a present. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Meranoplus* Smith, 1853**

Mandible reduced, short, and narrow, with only one tooth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular, ~ 1/2 length of second funicular segment. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur simple. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II without a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere visible. Pygostyle absent. Pilosity long throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Metapone* Forel, 1911**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate with four teeth. Palp formula 1,2. Antennal scrobe running above eyes. Antenna with 12 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular, about same size as second funicular segment. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum striate. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II without peduncle. In profile, petiolar node rectangular nodiform;

both waist segments strongly sculptured. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle absent. Pilosity long, erect to suberect. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Monomorium* Mayr, 1855**

Mandible triangular with three or four teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed and round. Abdominal segment II without peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Rs+M absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Nesomyrmex* Wheeler, 1910**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate, with five teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not globular, shorter than scape. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina sharp but not forming a raised crest. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle and a low node, spiracle at or behind midlength of peduncle, but in front of level of node. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches

to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle absent. Sparse pilosity. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Pheidole* Westwood, 1839**

Mandible with 4–7 teeth which decrease in size from apex to base. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe is absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment globular, shorter than scape. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed close to occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Sparse pilosity. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Pilotrochus* Brown, 1978**

Mandible with 4–7 teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe is reduced. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment globular, shorter than scape. In full-face view, eye located in front of midlength of head capsule. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior margin of eyes is nearly twice as wide as that at level of mandible insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Sparse pilosity. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial

sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Pristomyrmex* Mayr, 1866**

Mandible edentate. Palp formula 2,2. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 12 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular, about a third length of second funicular segment. In full-face view, eye located above of base of clypeus. Ocelli placed close to occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Royidris* Bolton & Fisher, 2014**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate, with two or three teeth. Palp formula 4,3. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. SI 30–52. First funicular segment short and globular. Eyes large, located at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed close to occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina sharp but not forming a raised crest. With head full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli variably developed, from vestigial to having anterior arms present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur simple. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum usually unarmed and rounded, but in some posterodorsal angle is reinforced by a carina, or angle projects as a low, obtuse tooth; propodeal lobes rounded. Abdominal segment II with an anterior peduncle, spiracle at, or slightly in front of, midlength of peduncle, well in front of level of low, rounded node. Abdominal segment II in profile slightly longer than Abdominal segment III. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV.

Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Solenopsis* Westwood, 1840**

Mandible with two or three teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe is reduced. Antenna with 12 segments. First funicular segment globular, shorter than scape. Eyes large, located at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Strumigenys* Smith, 1860**

Mandible edentate. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe is absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment not subglobular, same size as scape. Eyes large, located at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior margin of eyes is nearly twice as wide as that at level of mandible insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum angle projects as a low, obtuse tooth. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Sparse pilosity. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) absent. Media (M) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin.

Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Syllophopsis* Santschi, 1915**

Mandible with three teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment short, not globular. Eyes large, located at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Terataner* Emery, 1912**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate, with five or six teeth. Palp formula 4,3. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment globular, shorter than scape. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Pronotum anterodorsally sharply marginate, with sharp, dentate corners. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion is higher than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a long anterior peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity long, erect to suberect. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Tetramorium* Mayr, 1855**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate, with 4–7 teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 10–13 segments. First funicular segment is more distinctly elongated than ors: length is nearly or more than twice as long as third funicular segment. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur simple. Aroliae small. Propodeum armed or angle projects as a low, obtuse tooth. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to Abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle present. Pilosity long, erect to suberect. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Trichomyrmex* Mayr, 1865**

Mandible reduced, short, and narrow, with only two or three teeth. Palp formula 5,3. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular segment subglobular. Eyes large, at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II with a short peduncle. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere small. Pygostyle absent. Sparse pilosity. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M merge with Rs. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus absent.

***Vitsika* Bolton & Fisher, 2014**

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate, with 5–7 teeth. Palp formula 4,3. Antennal scrobe reduced. Antenna with 13 segments. SI 30–52. First funicular segment short but not globular. Eyes large, located at or in front of mid-length of sides. Ocelli placed near occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina sharp but not forming a raised crest. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli variably developed, from vestigial to having anterior arms present. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum usually unarmed and rounded. Abdominal segment II with an anterior peduncle, spiracle at, or slightly in front of, mid-length of peduncle, well in front of level of low, rounded node. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. Pilosity simple throughout body. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M not from M. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present.

***Vollenhovia* Mayr, 1865**

Mandible edentate. Palp formula 2,2. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 13 segments. First funicular equal in size to scape, not globular. Ocelli placed well below occipital margin in front view. Occipital carina invisible. With head in full-face view, width excluding eyes is not distinctly narrowed anteriorly from level of posterior margin of eyes: width at level of posterior edge of eyes is not twice as wide as that at level of mandibular insertions. Mesoscutum in profile strongly overhangs pronotum, latter not visible in dorsal view. Notauli absent with a longitudinal median carina that is narrowly bifurcated anteriorly. With mesopleuron in lateral view, anterodorsal portion lower than highest point of wing process. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Mesotibia tibial spur absent. Metatibia tibial spur absent. Aroliae small. Propodeum unarmed. Abdominal segment II without peduncle, in profile petiolar node rectangular nodiform. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle absent. Pilosity long, erect to suberect. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) absent. Media between Rs+M and 2r-rs completely absent. Media (M) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) never reaching costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present, forming base of “free stigma vein.” Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Rs+M absent. Radius vein (R) absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent. Cu absent. Free section of cubitus absent.

PONERINAE Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau, 1835

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Ponerinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 13 segments.
- Scape not reaching posterior margin of head.
- Mesopleural oblique furrow reaching pronotum far from pronotal postero-ventral margin.
- Scuto-scutellar suture usually longitudinally sculptured.
- Abdominal segment II much smaller than segment III in lateral view.
- Abdominal segment II with distinct front, top, and posterior faces in lateral view.
- Abdominal segment II attachment to abdominal segment III narrow and strongly constricted in lateral view.
- Abdominal segment III is nearly as large as abdominal segment IV.
- Cinctus between the segments III and IV distinct and deep.
- Apical portion of abdominal sternum IX not bi-spinose.
- Pygostyles well developed.
- Metatibia with one or two spurs.

Remarks. Our key includes ten Ponerinae genera recorded from the Malagasy region. Overall key modified from Yoshimura and Fisher (2007). Males of *Parvaponera* are unknown were not included in this genera key. *Mesoponera* is known to be paraphyletic (Schmidt and Shattuck 2014). The two species in the Malagasy region, *Mesoponera ambigua* and *Mesoponera melanaria macra* are keyed out separately.

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Ponerinae

- 1 Wings absent.....*Hypoponera punctatissima*
- Wings present.....2
- 2 Mandibles stout and fully developed, masticatory margins overlap completely when mandibles are fully closed (Fig. 60A). Antennal scrobe well defined and extends as long as length of antennal scape*Platythyrea*
- Mandibles very reduced in size and lobate, masticatory margins do not overlap completely when mandibles are fully closed (Fig. 60B). Antennal scrobe absent; if weakly defined, then length distinctly shorter than length of antennal scape.....3

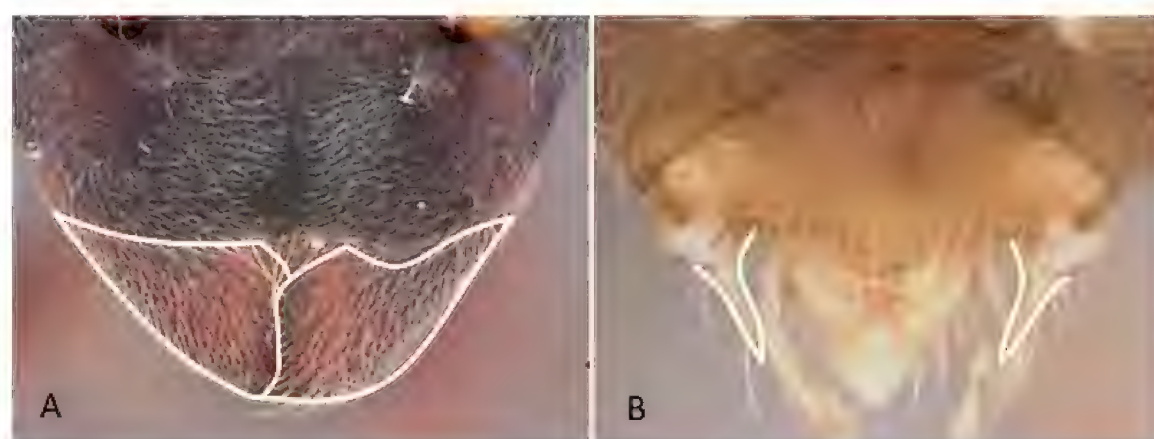


Figure 60. Mandible in full-face view **A** *Platythyrea arthuri* (CASENT0442287) **B** *Mesoponera ambigua* (CASENT0052325). Photographer April Nobile.

- 3 Pretarsal claw multidentate to pectinate (Fig. 61A)***Leptogenys***
 – Pretarsal claw edentate or with at most two preapical teeth (Fig. 61B) ...**4**



Figure 61. Pretarsal claw **A** *Leptogenys mangabe* ([CASENT0496777](#)) **B** *Bothroponera cambouei* ([CASENT0497079](#)). Photographer April Nobile.

- 4 Hind wing with jugal lobe (Fig. 62A)**5**
 – Hind wing without jugal lobe (Fig. 62B)**11**

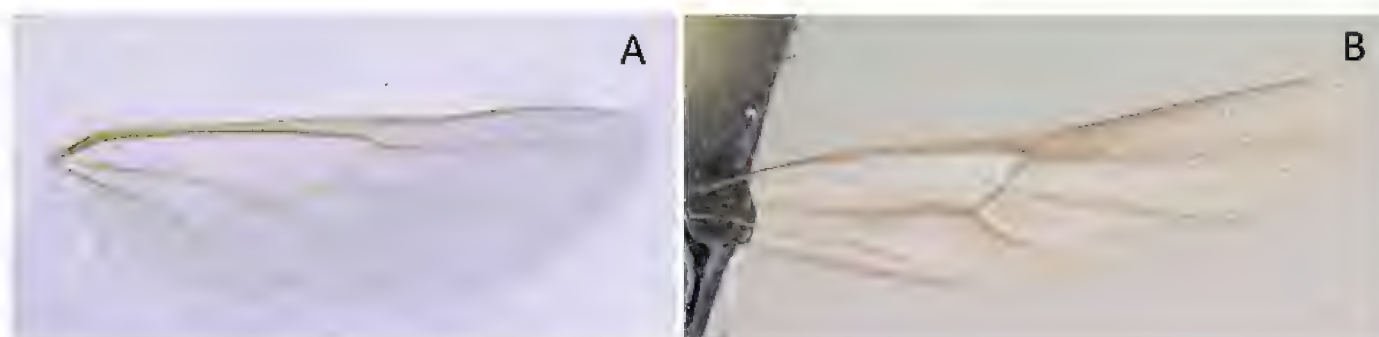


Figure 62. Hind wing **A** *Odontomachus coquereli* ([CASENT0740610](#)) **B** *Leptogenys mangabe* ([CASENT0496777](#)). Photographers Isabella Muratore (A) April Nobile (B).

- 5 Notauli present on mesoscutum (Fig. 63A)**6**
 – Notauli absent on mesoscutum (Fig. 63B)**8**

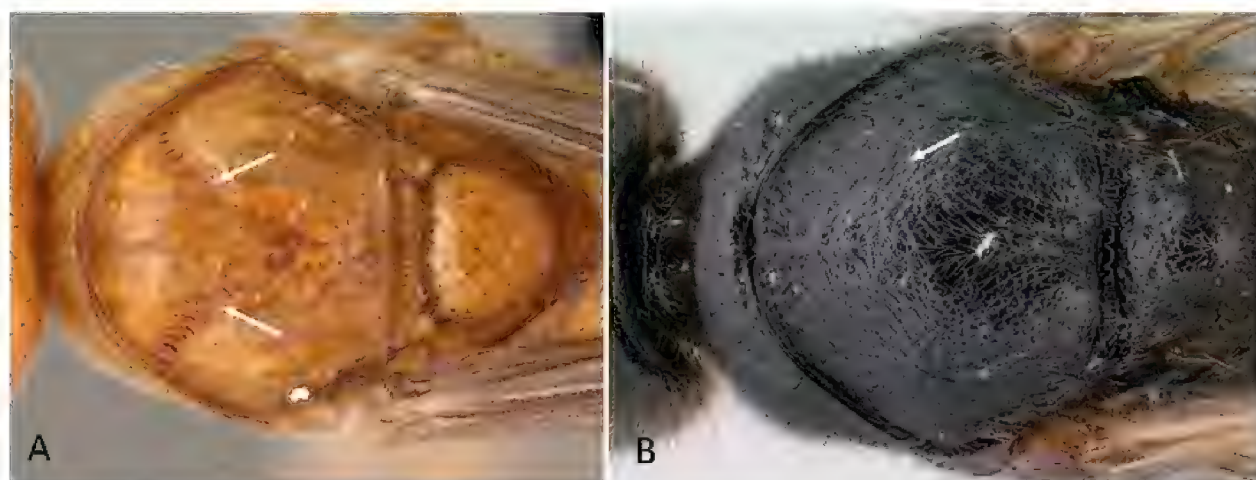


Figure 63. Notauli on mesoscutum **A** *Anochetus goodmani* ([CASENT0147683](#)) **B** *Bothroponera wasmannii* ([CASENT0134532](#)). Photographer Dimby Raharinjanahary.

- 6 Mesometapleural suture deep and sculptured, dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, usually showing two apices (Fig. 64A)***Anochetus goodmani***
 – Mesometapleural suture deep but not sculptured, dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, not showing two apices (Fig. 64B)**7**
 7 Subpetiolar process in profile view convex ventrally (Fig. 65A). Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII forming a distinct spine (Fig. 65C)***Mesoponera melanaria macra***
 – Subpetiolar process in profile view subtriangular (Fig. 65B). Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII not forming a spine (Fig. 65D) ...***Mesoponera ambigua***

- 9 Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, with single sharp apex (Fig. 67A)**Odontomachus**
- Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, without single sharp apex (Fig. 67B)**10**

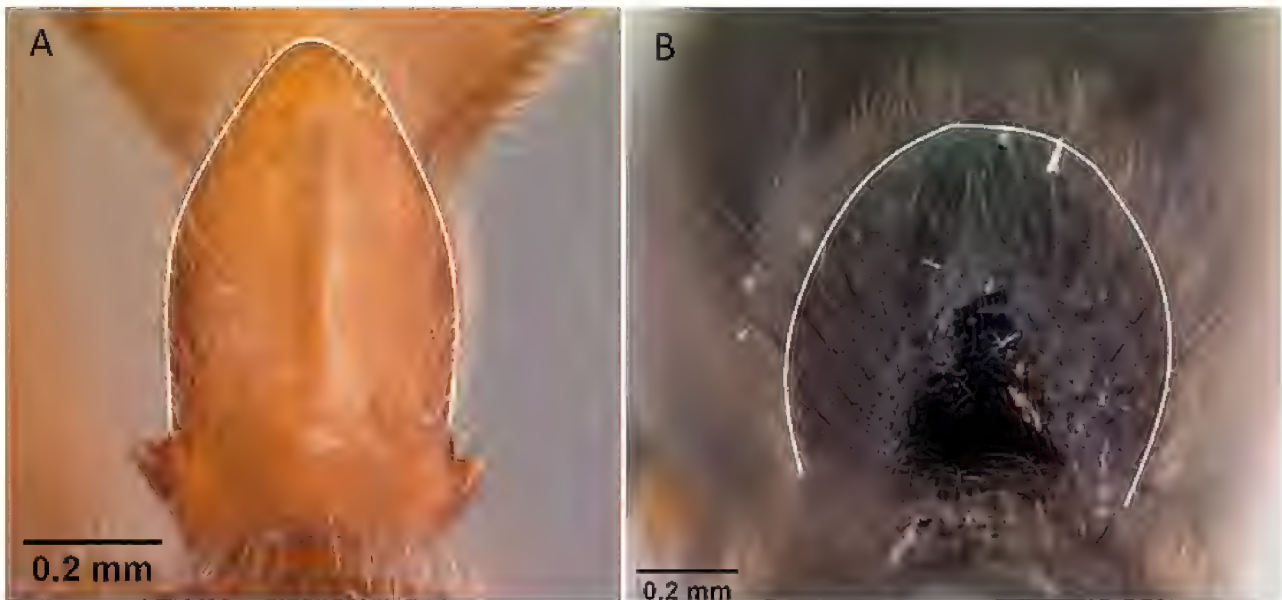


Figure 67. Abdominal segment II in frontal view **A** *Odontomachus coquereli* (CASENT0049797) **B** *Bothroponera cambouei* (CASENT0497079). Photographers Masashi Yoshimura (**A**), April Nobile (**B**).

- 10 In profile view, abdominal segment II surmounted by a thick node (Fig. 68A)**Bothroponera**
- In profile view, abdominal segment II node generally scale-like and thin (Fig. 68B)..... **Brachyponera** (Mauritius)

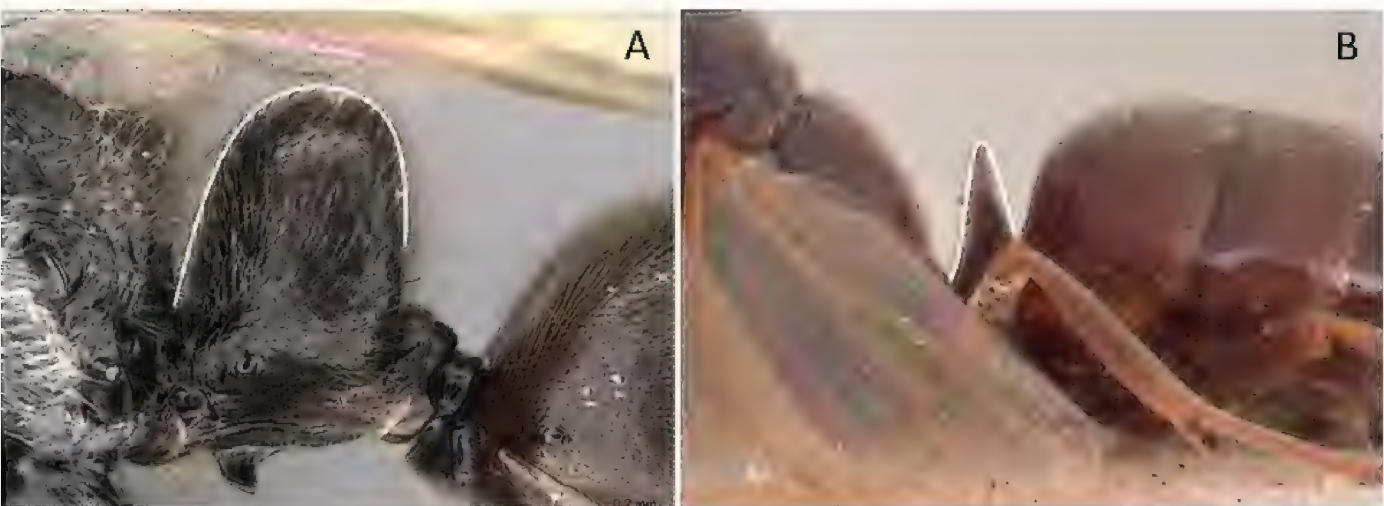


Figure 68. Abdominal segment II form **A** *Bothroponera wasmannii* (CASENT0147642) **B** *Brachyponera sennaarensis* (<https://www.antweb.org/specimen.do?code=SAM-HYM-C002312>). Photographer Michele Esposito.

- 11 Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII without downcurved spine (Fig. 69A)**Hypoponera**
- Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII with downcurved spine (Fig. 69B).....**12**
- 12 Ventral apex of meso- and metatibia, when viewed from front with femur at right angle to body, with single spur, spur large and pectinate (Fig. 70A) ...
..... **Ponera**
- Ventral apex of meso- and metatibia, when viewed from front with femur at right angle to body, with two spurs consisting of a larger, pectinate spur and a smaller, simple spur (Fig. 70B)..... **Euponera**

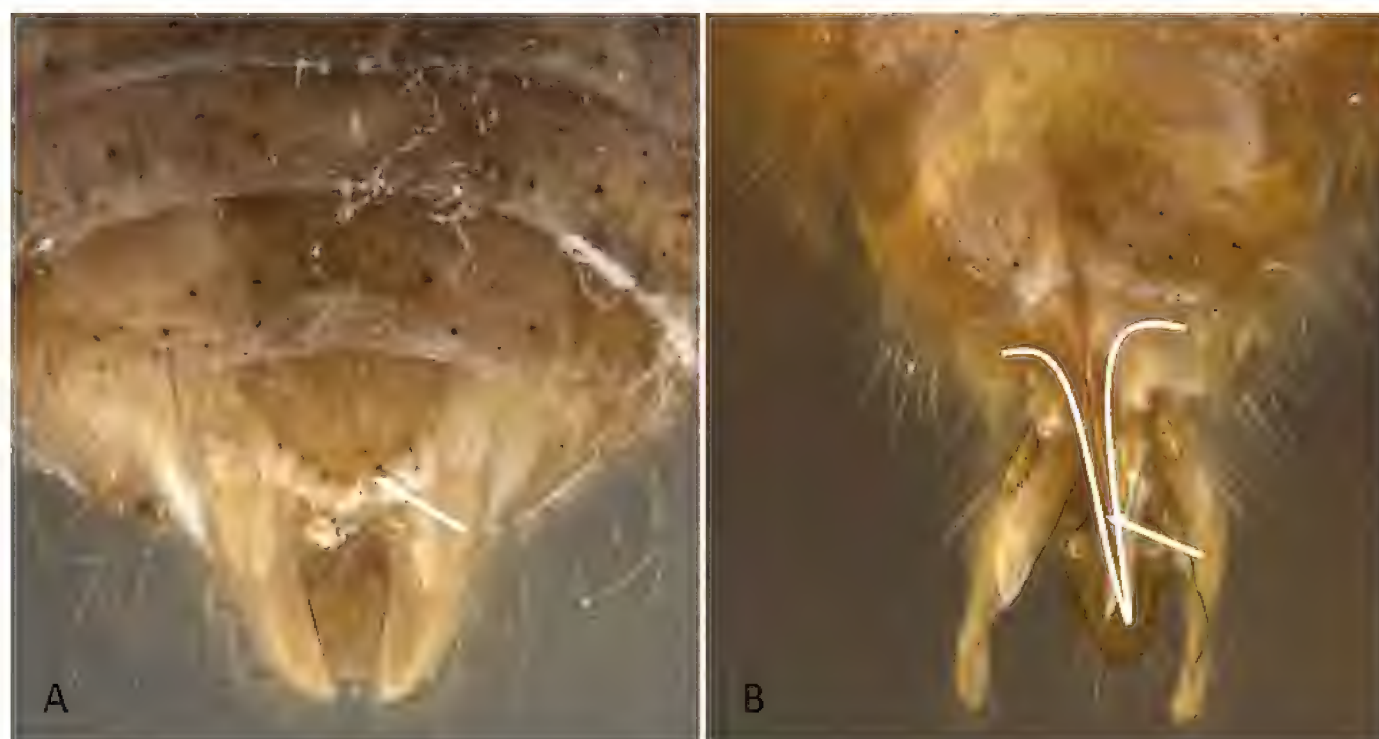


Figure 69. Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII **A** *Hypoponera* mg016 ([CASENT0466110](#)) **B** *Euponera* vohitravo ([CASENT0740617](#)). Photographer Michele Esposito.

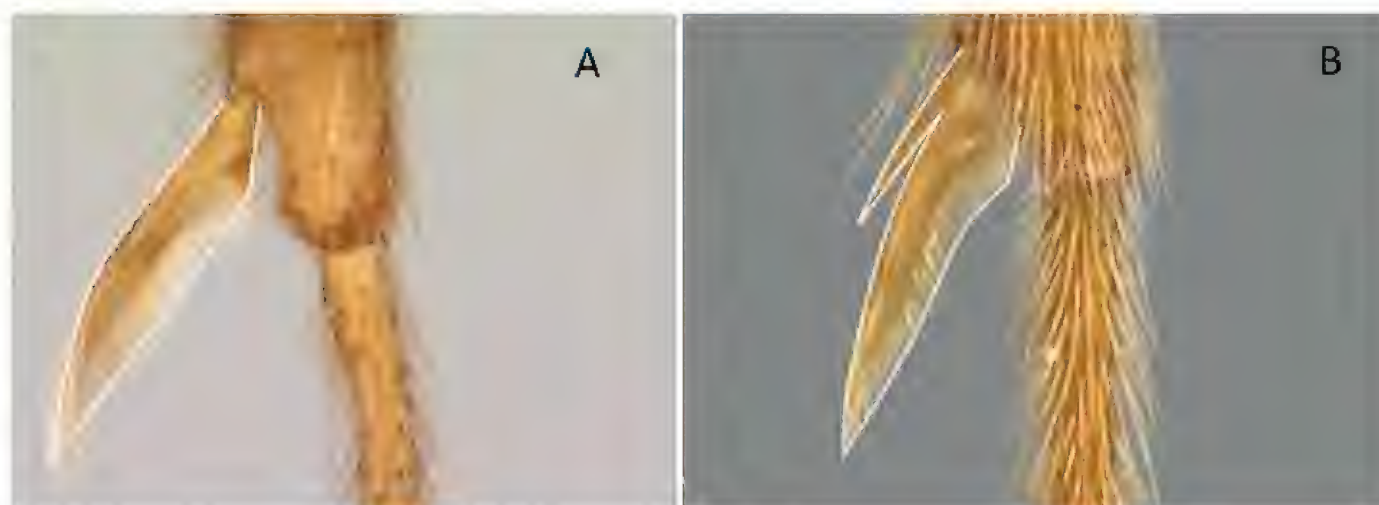


Figure 70. Tibial spur on metatibia **A** *Hypoponera* mg057 ([CASENT0430684](#)) **B** *Euponera* vohitravo ([CASENT0740617](#)). Photographers April Nobile (**A**), Michele Esposito (**B**).

***Anochetus* Mayr, 1861**

All males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face, visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli absent except for *Anochetus goodmani*. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. In most cases, each dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view with distinct projection. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in anterior view, usually showing two apices. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII not projecting into sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing present. Mesotibia and metatibia with two spurs. Claws simple, not multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) usually present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

The presence of notauli is known for *Anochetus* in the Asian region, including in Vietnam *Anochetus mixtus*, *Anochetus princeps* and in Indonesia *Anochetus filicornis*, but only the *goodmani* species exhibits this feature in the Malagasy region.

***Bothroponera* Mayr, 1862**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli never impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view not projecting. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, rounded and in profile view, abdominal segment II surmounted by a thick node. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII projecting into sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing present. Mesotibia and metatibiae with two spurs. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) absent. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Brachyponera* Emery, 1900**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli never impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view not projecting. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, rounded and in profile view, petiolar node generally scale-like and thin. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII projecting into sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing present. Mesotibia and metatibiae with two spurs. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a located in line to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Euponera* Forel, 1891.**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli present or absent. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe.

Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view not projecting. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, rounded. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII projecting into sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing absent. Mesotibia and metatibiae with two spurs. Claws simple, never multi-dentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a located in line to junction between media and cubitus vein. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Hypoponera* Santschi, 1938**

Ergatoid males of Ponerinae are easily distinguished by having: (1) abdominal segment III as large as segment IV; and (2) a distinct constriction between abdominal segments III and IV.

In winged males, antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli never impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron without epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view lacking distinct projection. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in anterior view, without a conical or pointed apex. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII without spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing absent. Mesotibia and metatibia with single spur. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma reduced in size. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein distal to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus vein. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Leptogenys* Roger, 1861**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli impressed on mesoscutum in most species. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view without distinct projections. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II in anterior view gently rounded, not forming a conical or pointed apex. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII occasionally featuring downcurved projection. Jugal lobe of hindwing absent in most species. Mesotibia and metatibia with two spurs. Pretarsal claw multidentate to pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs)

reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Mesoponera* Emery, 1900**

Mesoponera ambigua André, 1890. Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view not projecting. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, rounded. Subpetiolar process in profile view subtriangular. Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII without downcurved spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing present. Mesotibia and metatibiae with two spurs. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a located in line to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

Mesoponera melanaria macra Emery, 1894. Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view not projecting. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in frontal view, rounded. Subpetiolar process in profile view convex ventrally. Apical portion of abdominal tergum VIII with downcurved spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing present. Mesotibia and metatibiae with two spurs. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) present. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Odontomachus* Latreille, 1804**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face and visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli never impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron with

epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view not projecting. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II in anterior view more or less conical, with a narrowly rounded or pointed apex. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII projecting into a sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing present. Mesotibia and metatibia with two spurs. Claws simple, never multi-dentate to pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

***Parvaponera* Schmidt & Shattuck, 2014**

While the male of this species remains unknown worldwide, the analysis of wing venation and morphological characteristics based on the gyne might be helpful to identify the male of this species in the future.

Queen: Antenna with 12 segments. Mesotibia and metatibia with two spurs. Claws simple, never multidentate to pectinate. On forewing (Fig. 71), pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a distal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present.

***Platythyrea* Roger, 1863**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe distinct. Mandible large, stout, triangular, with many teeth on masticatory margin, and masticatory margins completely overlap when mandibles are fully closed. Basal cavity of mandible invisible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron with epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view lacking distinct projection. Dorsal margin of abdominal segment II, in anterior view, broadly or narrowly rounded. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII does not project strongly into sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing may or may not be present. Mesotibia and metatibiae with two spurs. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. Body surface sparsely punctate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a located in line to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.



Figure 71. Forewing venation in queen caste. *Parvaponera darwinii madecassa* ([CASENT0410199](#)). Photographer Cerise Chen.

***Ponera* Latreille, 1804**

Males winged. Antennal scrobe absent. Mandible reduced in size. Basal cavity of mandible extending to front face, visible in full-face view. Antenna with 13 segments. Notauli never impressed on mesoscutum. Mesepimeron without epimeral lobe. Dorsolateral corner of abdominal segment II in anterior view lacking distinct projection. Dorsal margin abdominal segment II, in anterior view, without narrowly rounded or pointed apex. Apical margin of abdominal tergum VIII strongly projecting into a sharp spine. Jugal lobe of hind wing absent. Mesotibia and metatibiae with single spur. Claws simple, never multidentate or pectinate. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Radial sector vein (Rs) fully complete between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m present. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a present.

PROCERATIINAE Emery, 1895

Diagnosis of male ants of the subfamily Proceratiinae in the Malagasy region

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 13 segments.
- Scape not reaching posterior margin of head.
- Mesopleural oblique furrow reaching pronotum close to pronotal postero-ventral margin.
- Scuto-scutellar suture usually longitudinally sculptured.
- Abdominal segment II attached to abdominal segment III ventrally.
- Abdominal segment II much smaller than segment III in lateral view.

- Abdominal segment II broadly and dorsally attached to abdominal segment III.
- Apical portion of abdominal sternum IX not bi-spinose.
- Pygostyles absent or present.
- Metatibia with one spur.

Remarks. Our key includes three Proceratiinae genera recorded from the Malagasy region. Key modified from Yoshimura and Fisher (2009).

Male-based key to genera of the subfamily Proceratiinae

- 1 Frontal carinae diverging posteriorly or subparallel, but never merged into single carina (Fig. 72A). Cubitus (Cu) in hindwing present, rarely reduced but with short branch **Proceratium**
- Frontal carinae merged into single median carina between antennal sockets (Fig. 72B). Cubitus (Cu) in hindwing absent.....2

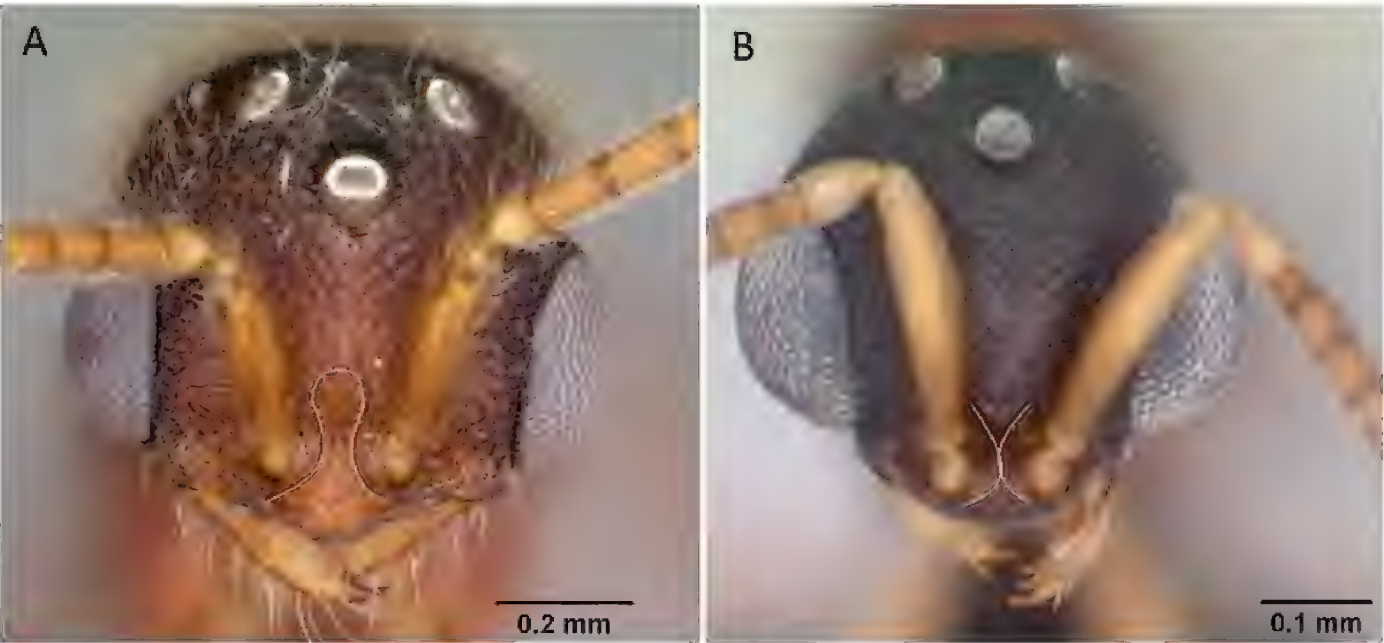


Figure 72. Head in full-face view showing the frontal carinae **A** *Proceratium* mgm09 ([CASENT0081854](#)) **B** *Probolomyrmex curculiformis* ([CASENT0080551](#)). Photographer April Nobile.

- 2 Stigmal vein absent: Radial sector vein (Rs) fully present in forewing, joining Radius vein (R) at apical costal margin (Fig. 73A). Pygostyles present **Discothyrea**
- Stigmal vein present: Radial sector vein (Rs) absent in medial section of forewing and not reaching costal margin; Radius vein (R) absent on costal margin (Fig. 73B). Pygostyles absent **Probolomyrmex**

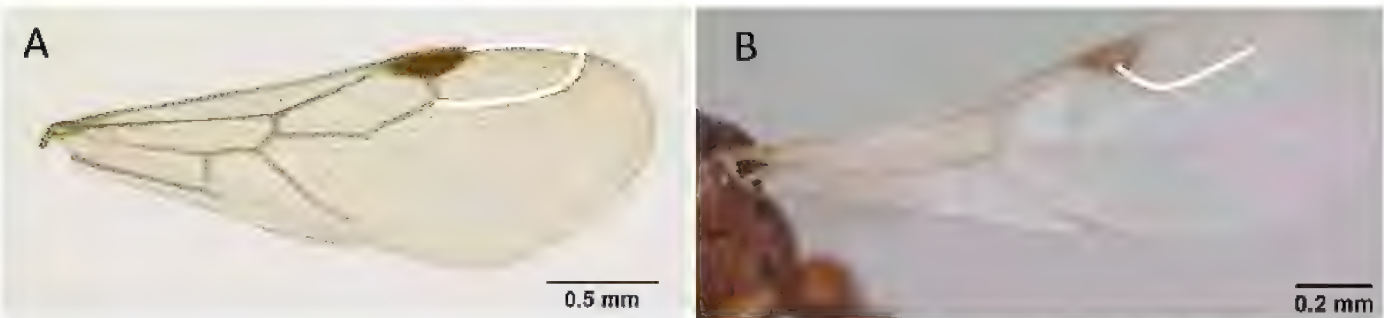


Figure 73. Forewing venation **A** *Discothyrea* mgm01 ([CASENT0083649](#)) **B** *Probolomyrmex curculiformis* ([CASENT0050214](#)). Photographers Erin Prado (A), April Nobile (B).

***Discothyrea* Roger, 1863**

Mandible smaller than in conspecific worker, but also triangular to subtriangular. Frontoclypeal region projecting dorsally. Frontal carinae merged into a single median carina. Antennal sockets opening posteriorly. Antenna with 12–13 segments. Labrum bilobed apically. Second segment of maxillary palp not hammer-shaped. Pro-, meso-, and metatibia with a single spur. Pygostyles present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) fused to M+Rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches to costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus vein. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely absent. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent.

***Probolomyrmex* Mayr, 1901**

Mandible smaller than in conspecific worker, but also triangular to subtriangular. Frontoclypeal region projecting dorsally. Frontal carinae merged into single median carina. Antennal socket opening posteriorly. Antenna with 13 segments. Labrum bilobed apically. Second segment of maxillary palp hammer-shaped. Pro-, meso-, and metatibia with a single spur. Pygostyles absent. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs present, forming base of “free stigma vein.” Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus vein. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely absent. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m absent. Media (M) absent. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M absent. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent.

***Proceratium* Roger, 1863**

Mandible smaller than in conspecific worker, but also triangular to subtriangular. Frontoclypeal region not projecting dorsally. Frontal carinae separated, not merged into single median carina. Antennal sockets opening dorsally. Antenna with 13 segments. Labrum bilobed apically. Second segment of maxillary palp hammer-shaped. Pro-, meso-, and metatibia with a single spur. Pygostyles absent. On forewing, pterostigma well developed. Costal vein (C) present. Cross-vein 1m-cu absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) absent between M+Rs and 2r-rs. Radial sector vein (Rs) fails to reach costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus vein. Media between Rs+M and 2rs-m completely present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) usually present. M+Cu present. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus present. Cross-vein cu-a present.

PSEUDOMYRMICINAE Smith, 1952

Diagnosis of male *Tetraponera* in the subfamily Pseudomyrmicinae in the Malagasy region.

- Antenna filiform, consisting of 12 segments.
- Abdominal segment II nearly as large as segment III in lateral view.
- Mesopleural oblique furrow reaching pronotum far from pronotal postero-ventral margin.
- Apical portion of abdominal sternum IX not bi-spinose.
- Pygostyles present.
- Protibia with one spur.
- Mesotibia with two spurs.
- Metatibia with two spurs.

Mandible triangular and distinctly dentate. Masticatory margin with 2–6 teeth. Anterior margin of clypeus straight to broadly convex, rarely emarginate. Palp formula 6,4. Antennal scrobe absent. Antenna with 12 segments. First funicular segment short and globular. Eyes large, located at or in front of midlength of sides. Ocelli conspicuous. Occipital carina sharp but not forming a raised crest. Prome-sotal suture visible in profile or dorsally. Notauli absent. Protibia with pectinate tibial spur. Meso- and metatibiae with two tibial spurs. Aroliae small. Propodeum usually unarmed and rounded. Propodeal spiracle rounded. Abdominal segment III narrowly attaches to abdominal segment IV. Paramere large. Pygostyle present. On forewing, pterostigma well developed but not pigmented. Costal vein (C) absent. Media (M) fused with Rs+M. Media (M) never reaching costal margin. Radial sector vein (Rs) reaches costal margin. Cross-vein 2r-rs connected with radial sector vein posterior to pterostigma. Cross-vein 2rs-m absent. Cross-vein 1m-cu present. Fusion of Rs+M extended distally, so that 1m-cu arises from Rs+M, not from M. R present. Cu-a proximal to junction between media and cubitus vein. Cu present. Free section of cubitus present. On hindwing, radius vein (R) absent. Radial sector vein (Rs) present. Cross-vein 1rs-m present. Media (M) present. M+Cu absent. 1rs-m+M present. Free section of cubitus absent. Cross-vein cu-a absent.

Acknowledgements

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to everyone at the Madagascar Biodiversity Center, especially Team Vitsika, for giving us the opportunity to work on this project. We are particularly grateful to Balsama Rajemison, Jean Claude Rakotonirina, Jean Jacques Rafanomezantsoa, Chrislain Ranaivo, Claver Randrianandrasana, and Miranto Razafindranaivo for their support. We would also like to thank Michele Esposito, Cerise Chen, Veronica M. Sinotte, Ziv Lieberman, April Nobile, Erin Prado, Estella Ortega, Isabella Muratore, Masashi Yoshimura, Wade Lee, and Dimby Raharinjanahary for kindly imaging the specimens needed for the key.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Funding

This research was supported in part by a series of National Science Foundation awards to BLF with the most recent being DEB 1655076 MAMI, DEB 1932469 AoW, DEB 1856400 CanBe.

Author contributions

All authors have contributed equally.

Author ORCIDs

Manoa M. Ramamonjisoa  <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7805-4433>

Nicole Rasoamanana  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9702-7231>

Brian L. Fisher  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4653-3270>

Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

References

- AntWeb.org (2024) AntWeb, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA. <http://www.antweb.org> [16 August 2024]
- Bolton B (1974) A revision of the Palaeotropical arboreal ant genus *Cataulacus* F. Smith (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History). Entomology 30: 1–105. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.24939>
- Bolton B (1994) Identification guide to the ant genera of the world. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 222 pp.
- Borowiec ML (2016) Generic revision of the ant subfamily Dorylinae (Hymenoptera, Formicidae). ZooKeys 608: 1–280. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.608.9427>
- Boudinot BE (2013) The male genitalia of ants: Musculature, homology, and functional morphology (Hymenoptera, Aculeata, Formicidae). Journal of Hymenoptera Research 30: 29–49. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3897/jhr.30.3535>
- Boudinot BE (2015) Contributions to the knowledge of Formicidae (Hymenoptera, Aculeata): A new diagnosis of the family, the first global male-based key to subfamilies, and a treatment of early branching lineages. European Journal of Taxonomy 120(120): 1–62. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2015.120>
- Emery C (1922) Hymenoptera. Fam. Formicidae. Subfam. Myrmicinae. Genera Insectorum 174C: 207–397.
- Fisher BL (2005) A new species of *Discothyrea roger* from Mauritius and a new species of *Proceratium roger* from Madagascar (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 56 (35): 657–667.
- Fisher BL (2009) Two new dolichoderine ant genera from Madagascar: *Aptinoma* gen. n. and *Ravavy* gen. n. (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). Zootaxa 2118: 37–52. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2118.1.3>
- Fisher BL, Bolton B (2016) Ants of the world. Ants of Africa and Madagascar. A guide to the genera. University of California Press, Berkeley, 274–276. <https://doi.org/10.1525/9780520962996>
- Fisher BL, Peeters C (2019) Ants of Madagascar: a guide to the 62 genera. Association Vahatra, Antananarivo, Madagascar, 260 pp.

- Ito F, Luong PTH, Yamane S (2023). Specialized predation on arthropod eggs in the myrmicine ant *Calyptomyrmex rectopilosus* collected in northern Vietnam, with a description of new species of *Calyptomyrmex* from Bogor, West Java, Indonesia. *Tropics* 32 (2): 65–72. <https://doi.org/10.3759/tropics.MS22-08>
- Mason WRM (1986) Standard drawing conventions and definitions for venation and other features of wings of Hymenoptera. *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 88: 1–7.
- Nève de Mévergnies T, Carval D, Haran J, Bourel M, Ramage T, Chailleux A (2024) First record of the Argentine ant, *Linepithema humile* (Mayr, 1868) (Hymenoptera: Formicidae), from the Malagasy region. *Annales de la Société entomologique de France (N.S.) International Journal of Entomology* 60(2): 166–174. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00379271.2024.2311163>
- Ramamonjisoa MM, Rasoamanana N, Fisher BL (2023) Description of the male of *Erromyrma* Bolton & Fisher, 2016 (Hymenoptera, Formicidae). *ZooKeys* 1163: 61–77. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1163.95696>
- Schmidt CA, Shattuck SO (2014) The higher classification of the ant subfamily Ponerinae (Hymenoptera: Formicidae), with a review of ponerine ecology and behavior. *Zootaxa* 3817 (1): 1–242. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3817.1.1>
- Seifert B (2003) The ant genus *Cardiocondyla* (Insecta: Hymenoptera: Formicidae) - a taxonomic revision of the *C. elegans*, *C. bulgarica*, *C. batesii*, *C. nuda*, *C. shuckardi*, *C. stambuloffii*, *C. wroughtonii*, *C. emeryi*, and *C. minutior* species groups. *Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien. B, Botanik, Zoologie* 104: 203–338.
- Yoshimura M, Fisher BL (2007) A revision of male ants of the Malagasy region (Hymenoptera: Formicidae): Key to subfamilies and treatment of the genera of Ponerinae. *Zootaxa* 1654(1): 21–40. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.1654.1.2>
- Yoshimura M, Fisher BL (2009) A revision of male ants of the Malagasy region (Hymenoptera: Formicidae): key to genera of the subfamily Proceratiinae. *Zootaxa* 2216: 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2216.1.1>
- Yoshimura M, Fisher BL (2011) A revision of male ants of the Malagasy region (Hymenoptera: Formicidae): key to genera of the subfamily Dolichoderinae. *Zootaxa* 2794: 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.2794.1.1>
- Yoshimura M, Fisher BL (2012) A revision of male ants of the Malagasy Amblyoponinae (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) with resurrections of the genera *Stigmatomma* and *Xymmer*. *PLoS ONE* 7: e33325. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0033325>